City of Cambridge, Mass.
1972 ANNUAL REPORT

Barbara Ackermann
Mayor

John H. Corcoran
City Manager

The City Government
Council '72-73



BARBARA ACKERMANN
Mayor



HENRY F. OWENS III
Vice Mayor



DANIEL J. CLINTON



THOMAS W. DANAHEY



FRANCIS H. DUEHAY



JOHN H. CORCORAN
City Manager

City Manager's Statement

To the Honorable City Council and All Citizens of Cambridge:

In my annual report messages of 1970 and 1971, I pledged to you an remitting effort. The goal was to be a Cambridge City Government providing ever-better services on an ever more-efficient and economically sound basis.

During 1972, I believe we made substantial progress in this direction.

The City's Green-Franklin-Pearl Project offers a good example of the many service and fiscal improvements initiated or significantly moved forward during the year. This $8 million multi-use development on City-owned land will provide a 290-space garage, a branch library, 200 units of elderly housing, and headquarters for the Cambridge Housing Authority. In 1972, staff members from three of your City departments teamed up to create an innovative, improved design for the project's elderly-housing tower, and after much negotiation this design was officially accepted by the Massachusetts Department of Community Affairs as a "first" in the Commonwealth. An additional grant of $800,000 to Cambridge was involved. The way was cleared for construction.

Our $15 million sewer reconstruction and improvement program progressed markedly during the year. We completed an initial project at a cost of $23,000 which will save Cambridge $31,000/year in MDC charges in perpetuity. We began a $.5 million project in the Pearl Street area which will accomplish the long-needed separation of its storm and sanitary sewer systems.

Progress was made toward utilizing the City's valuable 52-acre land resource in West Cambridge — the former city dump. Public hearings on re-use alternatives were held, and a re-use analysis study initiated. Agreement was reached for construction of an MDC skating rink in the southwesterly sector of the reclaimed land.

Housing improvements were highlighted by the opening of Harwell Homes, a 56-unit cooperative in the Wellington-Harrington Urban Renewal Area. The 18 separate two-story frame buildings represent a marked advance in design for multi-family housing in Cambridge. Progress continued on "Turnkey" housing for elderly in East Cambridge, North Cambridge, and Cambridgeport.

Another housing "first" was accomplished in the completion of plans for a unique 301-unit development at 808 Memorial Drive. City staff members played a vital role in making possible this $13 million forward-looking project which includes a 20% ownership position for the Riverside-Cambridgeport Community Corporation, a mixture of high, middle and low income apartments, and large-scale provision of community space. All this where several gas stations once stood alone.

Other steps ahead described in the body of this annual report include the rehabilitation of our City Infirmary by the Department of Health, Hospitals, and Welfare; the carrying through of a planning study for a new East Cambridge Fire Station; the completion of design work for seven Federally-assisted open space projects, of which two each are in Riverside-Cambridgeport, Model Cities, and East Cambridge, and the last a renovation of the Cambridge Common; the setting up of a Star Market bus system for the elderly, in which our staff members played a leading part; and the carrying forward of transportation studies aimed at reducing truck noise, extending the Red Line to Arlington Heights or Route 128, and reworking the unfair State assessment formula for MBTA charges to Cambridge.

A final accomplishment I want to mention here is the selection of the Cambridge Public Library as the 1972 recipient of the coveted international John Cotton Dana Award for the library which most effectively stimulated community interest and involvement.

Altogether, I believe the caliber of our City staff, those with us many years, and those who have joined us recently, is beginning to write a new record — better service on an efficient and economical basis. Working together with our many able citizen groups, boards, commissions, our fine Auxiliary Fire and Police Units, and others, ti organization of more than 50 governmental units constitutes a $60 million corporation in business to give Cambridge citizens the kind and quality of services they want. I hope that you will read this full report covering their efforts during the past year, together with the summary of major accomplishments during the current year to date.

Very truly yours,

John H. Corcoran

John H. Corcoran
City Manager



SAUNDRA M. GRAHAM



ROBERT P. MONCREIFF



WALTER J. SULLIVAN



ALFRED E. VELLUCCI



ALFLORENCE CHEATHAM
Superintendent of Schools



FRANK J. FRISOLI
Superintendent of Schools
to September, 1972



JOHN McCARTHY
Secretary to
School Committee



DONALD A. FANTINI



JAMES F. FITZGERALD Esq.

Mayor Barbara Ackermann
ex-officio member
is chairman of the committee.

Cambridge Schools on the Move

The biggest single event for Cambridge schools in 1972 was the appointment of Alflorence Cheatham as the City's ninth Superintendent of Schools. The new Superintendent was elected by the Cambridge School Committee on June 14th, his appointment becoming effective on September 1st. Mr. Cheatham, 45, succeeded Superintendent Frank J. Frisoli.

His appointment ended a nationwide search for a new educational administrator here. The search brought applications from 178 of the country's leading school administrators, and saw the implementation of a citizens' interviewing procedure that brought the five finalist candidates into contact with over 200 representatives from local organizations, the School Department, and the student body during day-long interviews.

Mr. Cheatham, a native of Philadelphia, served in the Chicago, Illinois school system for 10 years prior to his move to Cambridge. His assignments during this period included that of Principal for Chicago's 1300-student Shakespeare Elementary School, Principal of the 2300-pupil Hess Upper Grade Center, and District Superintendent responsible for the education of approximately 24,000 students and the teaching activities of nearly 1200 faculty members.

Rivaling the appointment of Superintendent Cheatham as a major event for Cambridge schools in 1972 was the opening of three newly-constructed school buildings – the Senator Robert F. Kennedy Elementary School in East Cambridge, the Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr. Elementary School in Riverside, and the Supt. John M. Tobin Elementary School in West Cambridge. These modern educational plants represented an investment of $18 million by the citizens of Cambridge and the State and Federal Governments in providing an ever better start in life for Cambridge youth. The combined capacity of the three schools is 2,700 students.

Career-Oriented Programs

In his report to the School Committee on the school year ending in June, 1972, Superintendent Frisoli underscored the School Department's efforts to develop and improve career-oriented education programs. He said "In the past a school system was judged to be successful by the percentage of its graduates who continued their education. The needs of the community, its socio-economic level, and the desires of the students were rarely considered in this evaluation. As a result, public education concentrated on preparing students for college, while less emphasis was placed upon development of occupational skills. Cambridge, like other communities, followed this trend, and its efforts were rewarded with an increase in the number of graduates who continued their education. This number jumped from approximately 32% in 1960 to over 50% in 1970. While our objective continues to be to increase this percentage, this administration's thrust has also been in the area of career-oriented education, and in providing quality education for all our students."

Among the School Department's 1972 activities in support of this concept was the C.H.L.S. full-year program for seniors involving classwork in Early Childhood Education and field work in the schools – with the goal of preparing high school students to oe teacher-aides. The program was designed for students who do not have the saleable job skills but who have empathy for children. It has also functioned effectively in re-motivating alienated students toward further education for the purpose of preparing to become assistant teachers or even fully-qualified teachers. As part of the curriculum, the students did actual, supervised "Student-Teacher-Aiding" three afternoons a week in day-care centers, kindergartens, and primary classrooms throughout Cambridge.

It was observed that in addition to contributing to the development of job competence, the program also contributed to the education of future mothers – young women who gained an understanding about the normal development stages and growth problems of children, about treating children kindly and with respect, and about how to encourage curiosity and intellectual growth.

During 1972, further progress was made in strengthening the Achievement Classes. This innovative program, begun in the 1967-68 school year, provides alternative education for elementary and secondary students who appear likely to drop out before achieving a diploma. The classes seek to develop a positive identity and an understanding of achievement, as well as to fulfill the criteria for occupational vocational education at the upper elementary level. During the year the program, under the direction of the Bureau of Pupil Services, helped the great majority of its students to achieve diplomas rather than certificates of completion.

A Multi-Ethnic Education Program designed to develop an understanding among students of the various cultures within Cambridge received Federal funding during the year. Program objectives included providing each student with an opportunity to develop an awareness of his own cultural and ethnic identity, and to encourage an informed respect for his neighbor in the community. Special emphasis was given to non-English speaking students to prepare them to take part effectively in the regular school curriculum.

During 1972, the "Open Classrooms" and "Independent Instruction" concepts caused a variety of emotional reactions among parents, teachers, and City officials. The open school room and independent learning experience became a reality in 56 Cambridge public school classrooms, as well as in 12 Follow-Through classes and in the 5 rooms of the Cambridge Alternative Public School (CAPS) located in the Putnam Building. The "open classroom" is an approach to teaching that provides students the opportunity to select a topic of study from a variety of subjects, the same subjects that are taught in the so-called "traditional" classroom. The difference is that in the "open class" some students may be studying math while others are working at social studies, English, science, etc. Unlike the "traditional" approach, all students do not study the same subject at the same time. Pupils are assigned objectives for each subject area, with a specified amount of work to be covered within a definite time period. Children's progress is observed daily by the teacher and the goals are adjusted to meet each child's needs. In effect, each child works at his or her own pace. Working with this concept, the Cambridge Alternative School System has gained regard as one of the best open-class schools in the State.

A companion program that moved forward during the year was C.I.T.Y., standing for Community Action Through Youth, but more commonly known as "a high school without walls". C.I.T.Y. brought together students from Cambridge High and Latin, Rindge Tech, and Brookline High School, as well as young people who had left their schools. They spent time in many different environments from universities to factories, from hospitals to leather shops. The program has offered students the opportunity to make decisions and learn about the responsibilities and situations which he or she will face upon completing formal education and starting out on the road of adult life.

American Indian Curriculum Project

Cherokee, Chippewa, and Hopi Indians were among the tribal representatives who met with Cambridge teachers during 1972 to cooperatively develop teaching materials for use in elementary and high school classrooms across the nation. The effort, dubbed the "American Indian Curriculum Project", was aimed at shattering stereotyped concepts regarding the American Indian. Fourteen Indians from the Harvard Graduate School of Education worked with Cambridge teachers to produce what one of the tribesmen called "the first systematic program in New England that has brought American Indians from various North American regions together with public school teachers and administrators for the specific purpose of developing authentic Indian culture curricula." Teachers' reactions to the joint project were overwhelmingly favorable. Comments such as, "The Indians' expertise is most impressive," ... "Much of the available information on Indian culture conveys false impressions; by working with the tribal representatives we are now able to recognize the inaccuracies and counter the inuendos," ... "Kids desperately want to know what it's like to be Indian, to experience their point of view. Through the information we are developing in the Indian Curriculum Project and the opportunity for students to meet and talk with Indians, we are coming close to allowing students that experience."

In another innovative program, Rindge social studies students drew up and filed Bill S-344 with the Legislature, and later appeared on Beacon Hill to speak on its behalf. The bill called for the repeal of an 1879 law that makes truancy from school a County offense punishable by sentencing to a "County School". The students argued that the law is archaic, and that rather than "jailing" students for not going to school public funds could better be spent introducing imaginative programs to excite students' interest in education. Additionally, the Rindge class spoke on Beacon Hill in support of H-4235, a proposed law that would require the State to share the expense of more and better street lighting with cities. The learning experience of encouraging

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PETER G. GESELL



JOSEPH E. MAYNARD



CHARLES M. PIERCE



DAVID A. WYLIE



ERIC MILLER
Student Member

Schools on Move

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Joy Peak secures a nature sample with back-up from Joanne Giddings and classmate during class at Fresh Pond Environmental Laboratory.

social studies classes to initiate social legislation, research and prepare legislative documents, and argue its merits before the Massachusetts General Court has since been adopted as a general educational policy in Cambridge high school government and law classes.

Environmental Education in the Cambridge schools received special recognition at the Region I United States Office of Education Conference held in March, 1972. The Cambridge program was selected for general presentation following a series of small group discussions during which each school department representative had the opportunity to describe the ecological education programs currently underway within their system. At the general presentation, the Cambridge elementary and secondary program, particularly the Fresh Pond Environmental Laboratory course, drew considerable attention. A Cambridge educator noted, "After listening to the presentation of the other communities, it was apparent that Cambridge is in the vanguard in the area of ecology education programs."

"Artists in Residence" Work in Schools

During 1972, working professional artists were brought into Cambridge Public School classrooms as part of the School Department's "Artists in Residence" program. The program was designed to provide students with the opportunity to view artists at work outside of a formal classroom learning experience. As explained by the Director of Art Education, "The concept transforms Cambridge class rooms into professional artists' studios where students may, at their leisure, watch outstanding people perform their skills with a brush and pallet." He added that although the artists are not formally instructing the class, they do answer students' questions, "so actually a great deal of learning is going on." Among the noted painters and sculptors who spent two days a week in the schools were John Terelak of Rockport, Edmond Sullivan of Cochituate, and Ruth Wynn of Waltham. Quoting from a book, the Art Education Director said "one of the best methods of learning to paint is by watching skilled artists at work. During the past year, Cambridge students had an opportunity to do just that.

During the fall term of 1972, Rindge Technical and Pilot School students began studying cell-biology at Harvard University daily as part of a joint venture between the Cambridge schools and Harvard. The objective was to provide Cambridge High School students an opportunity to study in the university atmosphere and, further, to introduce the students directly to an environment where some of the most recent advances in biology are being made. The class became the focal point of attention on a national level when Newsweek Magazine ran an article with a picture of the Rindge and Pilot School students in their Harvard classroom.

During the spring of 1972, the Bureau of Pupil Services released 1971 reading achievement test results comparing Cambridge students with their counterparts in other metropolitan areas throughout the United States. Cambridge fifth and eighth grade students were given the Stanford Achievement Test, an examination that compares our students to over 850,000 others from 264 schools in fifty states. Their scores showed that on a group basis Cambridge students matched the national averages, although some were well above the average and others well below. During the year, coordinated efforts were undertaken by the Language Arts, Bureau of Pupil Services, and After Schools Programs directors to initiate special programs aimed at pinpointing reading trouble areas and upgrading reading comprehension in general.

Under the Cambridge Schools Director of Social Studies, the school year ending in June, 1972 saw the development of a successful program that brought together professional architects with elementary grade students in an effort to provide the students with a better understanding of urban problems. According to the Social Studies Director, "The course began with a 13-week conceptually oriented study of Cambridge developed around the theme of man's dependence on man. It drew from all aspects of social studies in its expanding investigation of man in his community. We first studied the neighborhoods that were most familiar to the young students, then expanded the scope of tne study deeper into the community through questions such as, Does the neighborhood supply all your needs? Your food? Your Dad's job?, etc. Such questions developed an understanding of community living and led to a study of the city and then to the metropolitan area. The concept of elementary students delving into urban studies and analyzing the city had resulted from a teachers' summer workshop, during which time the "City" curriculum was developed. Teaching was in cooperation with the Boston Society of Architects.

During 1972, a High School Modernization Program was initiated. Working together, the School Committee, the School Department, and the City Manager consulted with the State's School Building Assistance Bureau as to the procedure needed to register the high school project and to assure its qualification for reimbursement. An architect was appointed to review a prior modernization study by an educational planner, particularly its cost estimates. Several public hearings were conducted to elicit student, faculty, and parent opinion of the existing high school buildings and the previous study recommendations. Based on class-size forecasts made by the City's Department Planning and Development in 1971, as well as on the study of the High School plant needs by Hill, Miller, Friedlaender and Hollander, architects and educational planners, the newly-appointed architect, Eduardo Catalano of M.I.T., is proceeding with the design of two new high schools, the option favored by the School Committee.

In May, retirement ceremonies were held for twenty school teachers and administrators with service ranging from 15 to 47 years. Among the retirees was John J. Balfe, teacher, coach, principal, and from 1969 until the beginning of the fall term a Cambridge Assistant Superintendent of Schools. An honor graduate of Cambridge High and Latin School, Mr. Balfe won a scholarship to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, then opted for a teaching rather than an engineering career and enrolled at Bridgewater State College. He went on to earn a Master's Degree at Harvard University and do advance study at Boston University. As master of the Houghton School, and later as Assistant Superintendent under the administrations of Superintendents Edward Conley and Frank Frisoli, Mr. Balfe won the hearts and accolades of thousands of children, and of parents and teachers as well.

Successful Fourth Year for Cambridge Community Schools

by Barbara T.C. Hansel, Director

Since its establishment in 1969 by the City Council with strong citizen support, Cambridge Community Schools has involved thousands of City residents directly in designing and implementing projects specifically tailored to meet their neighborhoods' needs. Through the cooperation of the School Committee, the Commission and its many active supporters have utilized the City's 14 elementary schools — a multi-million dollar community resource — during and after school (and during vacations) to provide a wide range of educational, community service, and leisure-time programs for tens of thousands of Cambridge residents. No Cantabridgian has been too old or too young to benefit from its services; and its programs have been easily accessible to all because an elementary school is located within easy walking distance of each home in the City. Moreover, in this era of Federal guidelines, the agency has been unique in that it has served all neighborhoods equally: residents don't have to meet poverty criteria to qualify for service; the only eligibility requirement for full-scale participation is residence in Cambridge!

Here are just a few of the types of programs offered by Community Schools during 1972:

Day Care Center for Preschool Children
Remedial Education Programs
Tutoring
Drama Classes
Teen Centers
Cking Lessons (including Economic Menu Planning for the Elderly)
Preteen Programs
Playgroups and Schools for Preschoolers
Photography Workshops
Survey of Community Needs
Horseback Riding Classes
Leadership—Job Training
Programs for Teen-agers
Workshops in a Variety of Fields
Lectures and Classes on Many Special Interest Subjects
An Opera Workshop—with Live Performances
Radio Station Serving Two Housing Projects
Summer Camps (Day Camps) for Preteens and Preschoolers
Field Trips for Senior Citizens
High Quality Movies for Children and the Whole Family
Arts & Crafts Workshops
Dance Workshops
Community Social Get-togethers
Dances for Local Youngsters
Sports Programs
Drug Education Classes
English as a Second Language Courses for Adults
Crime Prevention Project for Teen-agers, using Videotape
Exercise and Judo Classes

All these programs have been made possible because the Mayor, the City Council, the City Manager, other City agencies, and many citizens have given the Commission strong support increasing its budget by 60% over four years to $445,000 for 1972. However, Community Schools has brought a great deal of money into Cambridge: during 1972 special projects (day care and teen centers for low-income families) under its administration accounted for more than $240,000 in Federal and State funds; and the dollar value of many gifts of volunteer services, equipment, supplies, space, cash, and other resources — from local citizens, businesses, and colleges — was equally substantial. During 1973 — for which no budget increase has been asked — major emphasis will be placed on developing further sources of private funding to increase services to Cambridge residents.

How was the Community Schools budget spent? In addition to a Director with a central office support staff, the Commission employed the equivalent of one full-time neighborhood coordinator and one full-time assistant coordinator — Cambridge residents — at each school to supervise activities, develop community interest, and help neighborhood residents plan and implement the programs of their choice. Each school also had a small budget — several thousand dollars — to cover program expenses.

School & Coord'ntr	Tel. No.	Monthly Meeting Day
Agassiz Janet Kaplan	876-9268	Second Wed.
Fitzgerald Renee Lerche	547-2332	First Thurs.
Fletcher Gail Bishop	492-6718	First Wed.
Haggerty Annette Benoit	876-9308	Fourth Mon.
Harrington Ruth Dizon	354-6160	Third Tues.
Kennedy Donna Johnson	864-7048	Third Mon.
King Joanne Wigfall	491-3820	First Tues.
Lincoln Lucy Doherty	547-1440	First Wed.
Longfellow Jacqueline Neel	547-3185	First Tues.
Morse Frank Joyce	547-1374	Third Tues.
Peabody Margaret Callahan	354-9670	Second Tues.
Roberts Donald Harding	864-2848	First or Second Tuesday
Tobin Donna DeMarco	868-2820	Fourth Tuesday
Webstr Lucy Harrington	876-9323	Second Tuesday

We're proud of the quality, devotion, and hard work of our staff, but must emphasize that the backbone of Community Schools is direct cigizen participation and urge all interested to contact their local coordinator or attend meetings of their neighborhood council. These meetings are regularly scheduled at 8 p.m. on the days shown below.

Cambridge residents are also invited to attend meetings held at local schools in rotating order of the Advisory Board — a city-wide body composed of representatives from local councils — which meets on second Thursdays, and the Community Schools Commission — the official governing body appointed by the City Manager — which meets on third Thursdays. Over the coming year the whole program will be working on plans for improving the quality of offerings for all age groups, with particular emphasis on development of an adult education program, in cooperation with local universities, which could make it possible for local residents to obtain credits leading toward degrees without leaving their neighborhoods. Those interested in helping with the design of this and other innovative citywide programs are urged to contact us at 876-6800, extension 342.

International Award to Library

As seen by Joseph G. Sakey, Director, Cambridge Public Library, the most important event for the Library in 1972 was the expansion of cultural and educational programming throughout the library system. "Outreach '72" was the Library's effort to reach out and involve all segments of the community in a variety of programs. It was an all-important educational thrust into the community. There were programs relating to the culture of ethnic groups, foreign language films, vacation reading clubs, magic shows, story hours, discussion of political issues, musical programs, travel films, drug abuse and women's lib bibliographies, complete library service to the elderly, etc.

So successful were these programs that the Library was the recipient of the prestigious *John Cotton Dana Library Public Relations Award for 1972.* The award is an international one, sponsored

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Owen F. McCall Retires in 45th Year of Public Service



Cambridge officials meet with architect Edward Catalano to review planning work for High School modernizagion program. Left to right: Robert A. Bowyer, Director, Cambridge Department of Planning and Development; John H. Corcoran, City Manager; Alflorence Cheatham, Superintendent of Schools; Eduardo Catalano, architect-consultant to city.

by ROBERT J. LEBLANC,
ACTING DIRECTOR
Department of Budget-Personnel

1972 was a milestone year for the City's Budget-Personnel Department. It marked, first, the retirement of long-time Director Owen F. McCall on August 28th, after 45 years of public service, including 34 years in service to the City of Cambridge. Second, it saw the difficult gearing up for and preparation of an 18-month transitional budget for 1973 and the first half of 1974, leading to the start-up of "fiscal year" budgets for the City beginning on July 1, 1974.

After serving from 1927 to 1938 as a Deputy Tax Collector, Owen F. McCall, a native of East Cambridge, was appointed "Budget Examiner" for the City. At this time, prior to the adoption of the Council-Manager form of government, the City's budgeting function was preformed by the Budget Examiner, who was appointed by the Mayor. Mr. McCall served in this capacity until June, 1948, when, upon the recommendation of City Manager Atkinson, the Budget-Personnel Department was established and Owen F. McCall appointed its first Director.

During Mr. McCall's 34 years of service to Cambridge, he developed annual budgets that grew from $5,771,382 in 1938 to a record $55,301,724 in 1972, reflecting both the shrinking value of the dollar and the growing demand for broader and better public services. A leader in municipal finance and personnel administration, Director McCall won a reputation for the development of the most comprehensive line-item budget in the Commonwealth.

Upon the retirement of Mr. McCall, the City Manager appointed his assistant Robert J. LeBlanc, a native of North Cambridge, as the City's Acting Director of Budget-Personnel, with the first order of business being the development of an historic 18-month budget.

The Budget Process

The process of preparation, development and execution of the municipal budget is set forth in Chapter 44 of the General Laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The budget itself is designed and must be respected as the key tool of city management. It must be reflective of the goals, objectives and policies of the city government as recommended by the City Manager and enacted by the City Council.

To produce this result requires, of course, a determination on the part of city government to make the budget process work, and an inherent ability of the budget document itself to reflect the administration's perspective. Unfortunately, Massachusetts finance legislation provides for the development of line-item budgets which identify people and things rather than identifiable programs and levels of productivity and performance. The current objective of the Budget-Personnel Department is to move as quickly as practical toward a "program budget" procedure supplementing the "line Item" document required by law. In the Program Budget, the CIty Administration will find a means of developing for the City Council and all citizens a clear view of what services are to be provided by the city government, and at what cost.

The most significant change in the budget process brought about by the enactment of Chapter 849 of the Acts of 1966 as amended is, as noted above, the changing of the time period of budget operations from the calendar year to a fiscal year beginning each July 1st. This new procedure will provide more time for the city government to prepare and act on the city budget, and will eliminate difficulties involved in operating for the first quarter of each year without an approved budget. Under the new procedure, the City Manager will be allowed 60 days afer the election of the Mayor to submit his budget recommendation, rather than the previous 45 days. Similarly, the City Council will be given 60 days to act on the Manager's recommendation instead of 45 as before. Clearly, this will give the City Manager, the City Council and the public greater opportunity to make the budget process effective in supporting the City's established goals and objectives.

1972 Budget

The 1972 budget prepared by Director Owen F. McCall for the City Manager and subsequently adopted by the City Council was in the amount of $53 million, representing a $4.5 million increase over 1971 appropriations. This provided $37.9 million for general government and $15 million for the School Department. The $4.5 million increase over 1971 was allocated as follows: $1 million to cover 8% cost of living salary raises for city employees; $1.4 million to the School Department and $1.3 million to the Department of Health, Hospital and Welfare; and the balance of approximately $800,000 for increased operating costs in the areas of Police, Fire, Recreation, Community Schools, Planning and Development, Retirement, Interest and Debt, and Group Insurance.

Fiscal 1974 Budget

During 1972, the Budget-Personnel Department prepared for submittal to the City Manager a recommended "Fiscal 1974" budget covering the 18-month period January 1, 1973 to June 30, 1974. The preparation of this budget was perhaps the most difficult ever due to the fact that the departments had to project their needs beyond thynormal one-year span. Further, the City Manager made clear from the beginning his intent that the budget contain no new positions nor increases in departmental expenditures, and that he intended to "hold the line" in an effort to freeze the tax rate and thereby help return financial stability to Cambridge Government. This order translated to the budget compilation mandated an appropriation of not more than 150% of 1972 expenditures, sine the budget period covered 18 months rather than the normal 12-month period.

In fact, the 1973-74 budget as prepared by the Budget-Personnel Department and submitted by the City Manager represented an increase of 155% without the School Department and 159% with it. However, through use of the anticipated receipts for General Revenue Sharing of $4.4 million it was possible to absorb this increase, as well as a 6% cost of living salary increase for city employees, increases in group insurance, retirement and debt costs, and still hold the city budget recommendation to the City Council below 1972 levels by nearly $500,000 — an amount equivalent to a tax rate cut of $1.50.

The Personnel System

Briefly stated, the Budget-Personnel Department is responsible for the maintenance of a central personnel system for the City's 3,400 employees and for the approval and processing of civil service appointment recommendations to the City Manager. During 1972 these functions were performed, in addition to other personnel activities as described below.

In 1972 the Budget-Personnel Department administered the Public Employment Program funded in the amount of $456,443. Through the program, the Department was able to provide for public sector employment covering an average of 70 Cambridge residents at all times. In addition, it generated private sector job placement for 103 citizens of the City.

The Budget-Personel Director also served as Chairman of the Area Manpower Planning Board, which determines budget allocations of over $1 million for such manpower programs as NYC, Operation Mainstream, VEPS, and OJT. He also served as a Director of the Massachusetts Association of Manpower Planning Officials.

Goals and Objectives for 1973-74

A basic function of the Budget-Personnel Department is to assist the City Manager in the preparation of the fiscal budgets, in the calculation of transfers prepared by departments, and in all other matters relating to expenditures of public funds in a manner consistent with City Council policy as implemented by the City Manager. In discharging this function, the Department of Budget-Personnel has the legal authority to examine the performance of any department or city official, to require reports related to any and all costs of operation, and to require statements from any department or official as to the reason for any expenditure. It also has the specific authority and responsibility to monitor and evaluate the performance of any department or official and to make recommendations which in the Budget-Personnel Director's opinion would improve the economy and/or efficiency of departmental activities.

A second and equally important function of the Department is the administration of a central personnel system, involving the development and maintenance of the personnel records and the authority to discharge all duties that relate to the personnel of thy City Government, subject to final decisions by the City Manager. In the exercise of this function, the Department performs analyses and makes reports and recommendations to the City Manager concerning compensation, service ratings, Civil Service classifications, safety measures, and complaints of any employee or agent of the City of Cambridge.

With the aim of improving the implementation of these functions, the Department has selected the following major goals for the 18-month "Fiscal 1974" period:

1. Development of Open Central Personnel System.
2. Development and implementation of Affirmative Action Program which guarantees opportunity for *all* Cambridge residents to secure public employment.
3. Development of public-private sector cooperation in job opportunity and manpower training.
4. Development of a fair and equitable wage and classification system for municipal employees.
5. Development of a Program Budget System which incorporates capacity to determine levels of performance and productivity in delivery of city services.
6. Development of a Financial and Management Information System which simplifies and integrates financial operations of the City, with emphasis on economy and efficiency.
7. Development of a Research and Evaluation capacity in order to determine the level of performance and value of city budget support for programs in relation to the service provided or intended to be provided.
8. Development of budget and personnel systems coordination with School Department and with private agencies who either receive public funds or expend funds in areas similar to city government services (e.g. recreation services).

International Award to Library

(Continued from Page 4)

jointly by the H.W. Wilson Company and the American Library Association. It was created to bring to the attention of the library world those libraries which most effectively stimulate community interest and involvement.

The Outreach program of the Cambridge Public Library was chosen by experts to be one of the best in the filed of library public relations. The citation to the Cambridge Public Library reads: "Award for identifying specific community groups and successfully promoting programs appropriate to each." The award was presented during the American Library Association conference in Las Vegas on June 25, 1973.

1972 found all parties concerned with the planning of the new Central Square Branch working diligently. (Complete plans and specifications for the new facility were ready for bidding purposes shortly after the end of the year, and as of this writing construction was under way for the multi-use complex of which the branch library is to be a part).

A significant $60,000 Federal grant for construction purposes for this branch was made to and accepted by the City of Cambridge. The City Council also passed a bond issue to provide construction financing and the City's share of the capital cost.

The building, which will be a two-story structure (with basement) located at the corner of Pearl and Franklin Streets, is to be described in materials soon to be available for distribution. The two-story building, a solution arrived at by the architects, is an exciting expression of one aspect of Cambridge's educational commitment. This new facility will be a source of pride to all who use it and to City Manager John H. Corcoran, his planning staff, and the Cambridge City Council who made it possible.

In September 1972, the Cambridge Public Library, the Model Cities Agency together with the City of Cambridge, and John H. Corcoran, City Manager, entered into a contract giving the Cambridge Public Library the fiscal and operating responsibility for the Community Learning Center. The primary objectives of this center are to provide basic and supplemental educational services to as many adults as desire them; to raise the educational achievement level of adults (a) who have not completed elementary schooling and (b) who have not completed secondary schooling to the level of the city as a whole; to assist foreign-born residents to adapt culturally, especially through the teaching of English as a second language; to raise the reading and computational skills of adults to survival level.

Great progress in 1972 was made in the development of a comprehensive coordinated, and varied adult education program for Cambridge. The year was a busy one for the Librarian and his staff. The Library circulated 597,641 books and non-book materials, and over 4,000 persons attended the Library's "Outreach '72" programs. In all, it was a year of accomplishment and great promise for the future.

Accomplishments of 1972 would not have been possible without the strong participation and support of the Cambridge Public Library Board of Trustees. Citizens serving the Board were Daniel Collins, Chairman; Alma Boudreau; Anna P. Butler; Robert H. Haynes; and Olive M. Johnson, Secretary.

Fire Chief Urges Upgrading of Equipment and Stations

by William J. Cremins
Chief, Fire Department

During 1972, the long upward spiral of fire alarms was reversed. The Department responded to a total of 7,090 alarms during the year, down slightly from 7,157 in 1971. There were 18 multiple alarms, compared to 21 the previous year. Four fatalities resulted from fires; there were two in 1971. False alarms totaled 1,056, down slightly from 1,157 in 1971. The Rescue Squad, one of the busiest in the country, answered 3,837 calls, compared to 3,942 in the previous year. This Company continues to bring credit to the Department, and the amount of mail I receive to this effect is a sure barometer of this fact. In all fairness, the members of our Ladder Companies and Engine Companies also do a difficult job and do it well, but it is not so readily recognized by the public.

No new apparatus was purchased in 1972. I have attempted to put into effect a systematic replacement of major apparatus. Fifteen years is the appropriate life of such equipment, and in no event should it go beyond 20 years in this extremely busy fire-fighting city. One of our pumpers is now 24 years old and another 22. For a large area like East Cambridge to be covered by a 24 year old pumper, and a busy area like that of Model Cities, Central Square, Lafayatte Square and Cambridgeport to be covered by a 22 year old pumper is certainly putting our fire fighting hopes on a wing and a prayer. I urge our citizens and their representatives, the City Council and the City Administration, to take immediate and positive steps toward correcting this serious problem.

Feasibility studies have been made by the Department of Planning and Development for a new East Cambridge station. I am recommending that Engine Company No. 3 built in 1895 at Gore and Third Street, and Ladder Company No. 2 built in 1898 on Portland Street, be combined into one station in the Court House area. Engine Company No. 7 built in 1894 should be located in the Fulkerson-Binney Street area near the railroad, with access to the Wellington-Harrington area. Engine Company No. 6 on River Street, built in 1890, should be replaced. With space available in the Riverside area, it is hoped that a new station will be built there. We propose that this Engine Company station be combined with a garage for the Fire Alarm and Electrical Division so that their material, equipment and vehicles can be consolidated there. Much of their equipment is currently stored at fire stations in space desparately needed by the Fire Department. I am also recommending that suitable acreage in the New Street area be put aside for a future fire station and training facility, as called for in the City Dump study and recommendations of the Department of Planning and Development. As to the general condition of fire stations in Cambridge, we were able to make some needed repairs during 1972, but much remains to be done. Summing up, the newest fire station in Cambridge is now 39 years old.



Triple A Plastics Company fire on Valentine Street. A three-alarm fire that brought help from Boston, Chelsea and Somerville. Several firefighters were hospitalized by toxic fumes. Cause unknown, and under investigation by State Fire Marshall.

Fire Protection for High Rise Buildings

I continue to stress this vital subject as I have for the last 6 or 7 years. Tragedies in other cities indicate that what I have been saying is coming to pass. Cambridge has adopted the modern BOCA Building Code, and this is a progressive step; but many critical decisions under the Code will be made on a day to day basis by the City's building officials, and if the Fire Chief's recommendations are not followed, the City will be no better off than before adoption of the new code. This year as President of the Massachusetts Association of Fire Chiefs I intend to press hard for State adoption of building code requirements that will protect people in high rise buildings.

The problems of hydrants still plague the Fire Department. This being one of the busiest cities in the nation, it is important that hydrants be unobstructed, in good repair, and connected to a satisfactory water supply. Cambridge is noted for the flagrant blockage of hydrants by vehicles. This has obstructed fire fighting on many occasions. If a life is lost through fire hydrant blockage, who should assume the responsibility?

Cambridge Fire Fighters have been physical targets in various types of disturbances since 1968. This new problem now centers in the City's housing projects. In the larger projects, youths hurl various objects from the building roofs, such as glass bottles, cans filled with sand, rocks and other articles. This is little publicized, and in a profession listed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics as the most dangerous in the matter of fatalities and injuries, such lack of citizen support is a grim overload for the Cambridge Fire Fighter. Our Police are usually on hand or respond quickly to our request for help in protecting our Fire Fighters so that they can do their job. We are grateful to the Police Department for their cooperation in this and other matters for theirs, too, is a most difficult job today.

My thanks is also extended to all the City Administration who have been cooperative on so many occasions; to the Fire Alarm Division, Civil Defense staff, and the Auxiliary Fire Department; to the Press, who have been most fair in their coverage; and to the officers and men of my own department, who perform so well in times of stress.

Rent Control — 1972

by J. Kenneth Griffin
Executive Director

The year 1972 began in turmoil for Rent Control. In December, 1971 the previous City Council had voted to rescind rent control, effective February 1, 1972. However, the new City Council re-adopted rent control on January 9th, effective February 9th.

The new Rent Board took office February 10, 1972. Its membership was appointed by the City Manager.

The first order of business for the Rent Board was, unfortunately, to fight for survival rather than to go about its business of establishing fair rents for all units under its control. Its survival was not a simple matter.

Beginning almost immediately, tenants in Cambridge obtained a restraining order against the City and Rent Control Board preventing the City or the Administrator to take steps to end rent control. The restraining order prevented the December 1971 vote of the City Council from taking effect. This restraining order was not dissolved until after the re-adoption of rent control in 1972 took effect.

The Rent Board was now legally effective as far as Cambridge was concerned and next had to deal with the Federal Government and Phase II of the President's price controls. The Rent Board was given an exemption from federal regulations and proceeded, as required by the Rent Control Act, to hold public hearings for the purpose of adopting regulations and establishing a method of determining fair rents.

The public hearings continued throughout the Spring until May 22, 1972 when the Board adopted regulations establishing a method of determining a fair net operating income. As a result of the decision in the *Ackermann* V. *Corkery* case of March 2, 1972, the Board submitted its formula to the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court for approval. In the Supreme Court case, the landlords argued that the previous Administrator's method of determining fair net income was correct, while the Board argued that the Corkery formula was incorrect, and properly replaced by its own formula. The basic decision of the Supreme Court was that the Corkery method was indeed incorrect, and the Board's method acceptable.

The Rent Board then proceeded to implement its formula, first in the form of a general adjustment, then by individual rent adjustments.

The first action taken by the Board to implement the general adjustment was to require re-registration of the rent for all controlled units. However, since landlords had requested that the Supreme Judicial Court rehear the petition brought by the Rent Board, and since such rehearing was not denied until August 1972, no re-registration was required until after entry of the Supreme Court's final decree on September 5, 1972.

Further delays resulted with regard to implementing the general adjustment, because landlords failed to re-register promptly and the Board was therefore required to postpone the final registration until October 24, 1972. However, just prior to deadline date, landlords obtained a new court order restraining the Board from requiring re-registration until November 24, 1972.

On November 24, 1972 the Board received reregistration forms for 15,2 units out of an estimated 22,000 controlled rental units and began to process each unit for general adjustment. Details on the number of units processed and other 1972 activities are given below.

Total units re-registered	15,251
Total rents readjusted to 30% above 9/67 level	10,788
Total eviction cases processed	603
Total eviction certificates granted	76
Comprehensive set of rules and regulations published	
Rent adjustment method affirmed by Supreme Court	
Eleven public hearings conducted	
Board members attended 66 regular business meetings.	

Members of the Rent Control Board are: Alan L. Lefkowitz, Chairman; Mr. Alfred Cohn, Mr. Paul Newman, Mr. Paul Watkins and Mrs. Lorraine Williams.

Purchasing Department

BY RICHARD J. MCNAMARA
Purchasing Agent

During the year 1972, the Purchasing Department had 172 bid openings and wrote 286 formal contracts and 16,890 purchase orders. Some of the major contracts during the year were the Construction of Corporal Burns Playground, Renovations to the Callender Community Center, Construction of Water Mains and the Cleaning and Relining of Water Mains.

In December, 1972, I entered into contracts for fuel oils and gasoline for an 18-month period, and we now have the most lucrative prices of any municipality in the greater Boston area. I estimate that based on our consumption, the City will be paying about $50,000 less for fuel oil and gasoline under this contract than if I had gone out to bid at a later date and for a shorter contract period.

In July, we purchased new printing presses, collator, and camera equipment for our Printing Division. This new equipment has reduced to a minimum the number of printing jobs we have to have done by private contractors.

Police Attend 25 Training Programs

Cambridge Police Chief James F. Reagan reports that 1972 saw continuation of a vigorous training program for the Department's 295 officers and staff. In all, 25 separate Police School seminars and courses were attended, as summarized below.

Organized Crime Training Program – conducted by the Office of the Attorney General at the Massachusetts State Police Academy, Framingham. Lieutenant John F. Norton, Detective Ronald L. Ellis, Lieutenant Leo F. Davenport, Sargent Anthony G. Paolillo.

Narcotic School – Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Program in State and Local Law Enforcement held at State Police Academy, Framingham. Det. Sgt. Edward D. Stanton, Patrolman James K. Synnott, Detective Dennis H. McCarthy.

Police Communications – Internal and External – Conducted by The New England Association of Chiefs of Police, Inc., Command Training Institute, Babson College, Wellesley. Captain James F. Sugrue.

Police Personnel Policies, Practices & Problems – Conducted by The New England Association of Chiefs of Police, Inc., Command Training Institute, Babson College, Wellesley. Captain Thomas F. Burke, Captain Joseph P. Cusack, Captain James F. Sugrue.

Techniques in Problem Solving – Seminar on Techiques in Problem Solving, Synectics, Inc. Detective George H. Powers.

National Crime Prevention Institute – University of Louisville, Louisville, Kentucky. Det. Harold F. Murphy, Jr. (Crime Prevention Theory and Practice), Patrolman Reuben Dottin, Jr. (Crime Prevention Theory and Practice), Lt. Frederick G. Clancy (Crime Prevention Administration).

Anti-Sniper School – Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D.C. and Quantico, Virginia. Lt. Henry P. Gallagher, Patrolman Ronald L. Briand, Patrolman Russell T. Loder, Patrolman Alvie C. Gosby, Patrolman Christopher N. Patsio.

Mass Arrest Procedures – Metropolitan Police, Washington, D.C. Lieutenant Henry P. Gallagher, Detective Donald E. Carney.

Crime Scene Search Training Program – Conducted by Massachusets Department of Public Safety. Detective Donald E. Carney, Detective John F. Conroy, Detective Fidele S. Centrella, Detective Joseph P. McCarthy, Patrolman Ernest A. Lowe, Patrolman Leonard Savignano, Detective Milton R. Prouty, Detective Calvin J. Kantor, Detective Dominic R. Scalese, Detective John Gentile, Detective Paul A. Leonard, Detective Paul A. Leonard, Detective Thomas H. Benson, Detective Edward T. Loder, Detective Joseph A. Amoroso.

Drug Abuse Eduation – Conducted by the Department of the Attorney General. Sergeant Edward C. Stanton.

Community Services – Conducted by the Massachusetts Community Service Officers Association, Dennisport, Massachusetts. Lieutenant James M. O'Leary.

Hazardous Devices – Conducted by the Law Enforcement Assistance Division, State of Mississippi, Redstone Arsenal, Alabama. Patrolman John M. Monahan.

Alcohol Detection – Conducted by the Massachusetts State Police, Police Academy, Framingham, Massachusetts. Patrolman Robert F. LeBlanc, Patrolman William W. Lyos.

Collective Bargaining Seminar – University of Massachusetts, Watham, in conjunction with the Department of Community Affairs Chief James F. Reagan.

Executive Development – Conducted at the State Employees Training Center, Brighton, an; sponsored by the University of Massachusetts. Captain Thomas F. Burke, Jr., Captain Joseph P. Cusack.

Narcotic Seminar – Conducted by the District Attorney's office at Bentley College, Waltham, Massachusetts. Lieutenant Henry P. Gallagher, Detective Donald E. Carny.

Identi-Kit – Conducted by Smith & Wesson Company. Patrolman William N. Gangestad, Patrolman Alfred W. Rymill.

Training Directors' Seminar – Conducted by the New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management at Babson College. Sergeant Patrick G. Corcoran.

Firearms Instructors' Training School – Conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation at Camp Curtis Guild, Wakefield. Sergeant Patrick G. Corcoran.

Civil Disorder Seminar – Conducted by the Massachusetts Department of Public Safety, Bass River, Massachusetts. Lieutenant Henry P. Gallagher, Detective Joseph McCarthy.

Basic Law Enforcement Seminar – Conducted by the Eastman Kodak Company, Holiday Inn, Newton. Detective Edward J. Colleran, Detective William L. Durette.

Night Surveillance Course – Conducted at the Smith & Wesson Academy, Springfield, Mass. Patrolman Alvie C. Gosby.

Police Management School – Conducted by the Massachusetts Police Training Council, John Hancock Life Insurance Building, Boston, Mass. Lieutenant Lawrence J. Brutti, Lieutenant Francis A. Pisani.



Cambridge Police Department school crossing superintendent on the job.

Drug Abuse Education School – Conducted by the Department of the Attorney General at Framingham State College. Patrolman Robert W. Kenneally, Patrolman Richard P. Ring.

Boston Police Training Academy – Conducted by the City of Boston, Police Department. Lieutenant Anthony J. Temmallo, Sergeant Michael R. Grossi, Sergeant Alphaeus Yetman, Sergeant Patrick G. Corcoran, Detective Harold F. Murphy, Jr., Sergeant George V. Nelson, Det. Lieut. Frederick Clancy, Det. Lieut. Lawrence Brutti, Sergeant John J. Horgan, Sergeant Timothy F. McCusker, Sergeant Francis R. Pilleri, Sergeant John E. McCarthy.

COMMENDATIONS

During the year, 23 Police Officers received commendations in General Orders by the Chief of Police, as follows: Patrolman Francis J. Burns; Patrolman Robert W. Kenneally; Detective Sergeant John F. Galligan; Detective Joseph A. Amoroso (2 commendations); Detective Lieutenant Frederick G. Clancy (2 commendations); Detective Dominic R. Scalese (2 commendations); Detective Sergeant James A. Roscoe; Detective Fidele S. Centrella; Lieutenant Henry P. Gallagher; Detective Paul A. Leonard; Detective Edward J. Colleran; Detective Ronald L. Ellis (2 commendations); Detective John A. Carbone; Patrolman Ernest A. Lowe, Jr.; Patrolman Frederick J. Pierce; Patrolman Paul J. White; Detective Edward C. Hussey, Jr.; Detective Joseph P. McCarthy; Detective Harold F. Murphy; Patrolman Theodore H. Vrettas; Patrolman Charles S. Smith; Patrolman George S. Walker, Jr.; Patrolman Arthur L. Yetman.

POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONSHIPS

Captain Joseph W. Bateman reported an unusually active year in his Crime Prevention Bureau's efforts to build better relationships between Police Officers and the communities they serve. He and Lieutenant James M. O'Leary participated in meetings with organizations and citizen groups throughout the city, including the Cambridge Hospital Alcoholism Committee, Civic Unity Committee, C.A.S.P.A.R., Youth Resources Bureau, Riverside-Cambridgeport Community Corporation, Cambridge Common/Harvard Square Mayor's Committee, Cambridge Hospital/Police Committee, YMCA Board of Directors, Cambridge Library, Spanish Council, Model Cities; C.E.O.C., and many others.

Detective Herbert E. Halliday, assigned to the Bureau, reported daily direct to the two high schools for service as liason officer between the Police Department and the Cambridge School Department. He has proven to be one of the Department's most successful individuals in developing and maintaining good relationships between police and community. During 1972, he had dealings with 1,570 boys and girls and resolved all cases without court action. These were situations which if not well handled would have produced juvenile delinquency records. Generally, parents were notified of their son's or daughter's behavior, and conferences set up to involve the parents, a High School Dean, and a Police Liason Officer, to correct whatever the problem might be. As an example, vandalism at Rindge Tech at one point involved the spilling of paint from the third floor down to the court yard, defacing the building. Eight families were notified by Detective Halliday and provisions were made by these families to form work crews of their children for cleaning the building. There was no court action, and the building was returned to better-than-before condition.

TRAFFIC BUREAU

The Traffic Bureau's 1972 staff strength consisted of one Captain, one Lieutenant, 2 Sergeants, 14 Patrolmen, 2 Parking Control Officers, 35 School Crossing Supervisors, and 1 Clerk. During the year, the Bureau issued 250,013 non-criminal parking tickets, and 3,145 tickets for moving violations. It also arranged for the towing of 8,253 motor vehicles and sent out 1,100 notifications to the last-registered owners of unclaimed cars. Of these, over 15% proved to have been stolen.

Cooperating with the other States, the Bureau identified and towed 1,409 out-of-state cars for violations outside Massachusetts, and collected $46,852 in fines for those states prior to releasing the cars. Additionally, the Bureau identified over 5,000 out-of-state registrations for the Court, and the owners of the cars involved received summonses.

BUREAU OF CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION

The Bureau of Criminal Investigation under Captain Thomas F. Burke, Jr.reported 886 criminal arrests during the year, and 4,867 criminal investigations. Money and property recovered, together with restitution of fraudulent checks, totaled $95,703.

STOLEN MOTOR VEHICLES

Herbert Trant, Police Detective, reported that 3,490 motor vehicles having an estimated value of $5,626,600 were stolen in Cambridge during 1972 – or almost 100/day on the average. Of these, over 70% were recovered, but the value of those not recovered was a staggering $1,716,500. A total of 250 cars stolen elsewhere were recovered by the Cambridge Police.

BUREAU OF RECORDS

The Bureau of Records' detailed report on Police Department operations in 1972 includes the informtion that 14,393 criminal arrests were made, or summonses issued, for motor vehicle misuse – this in addition to 250,013 non-criminal parking summonses issued, as noted above. Fines of $86,552 were paid in Court in these criminal cases.

BUREAU OF TRAINING

The Bureau of Training reports that during 1972 the Cambridge Police Academy, approved by the Massachusetts Police Training Council under Massachusetts General Laws, extended its course from 8 to 10 weeks during the year, and received approval by the Board of Higher Education for On-The-Job Training of veterans. The Academy's active year included a basic training course for 21 Police Officer recruits from 12 different jurisdictions and agenices, and a Spanish language class for Police Officers conducted three hours a week for 15 weeks.

PLANNING AND RESEARCH DIVISION

During 1972, the Police Department's Planning and Research Division continued to work on the development of long-range goals, objectives, and programs for the improvement of police services. Activities involved the analysis of significant crime and socio-economic trnds, the review of administration and operations, and the forecasting of demand for police services within the Cambridge communities.

In Memoriam

The following employees and former employees of the City of Cambridge died during 1972:

AUDITING
- Alice M. Meenan
- E. Katherine Smith

FIRE
- Joseph E. Keane
- Thomas J. Mahoney
- Charles N. Remington
- Eliot Scholl

FREE EMERGENCY EMPLOYMENT
- Mary A. Albertelli

HEALTH
- James Macklin, M.D.

HOSPITAL
- Deborah Atwell
- Gudrud Barnason
- Eleanor G. Benoit
- John J. Doyle
- Mary E. Epstein
- Cornelius Murphy

INFIRMARY
- Ruth C. Hutchins
- Lincoln Metcalf

POLICE
- Edmund C. McElroy
- Thomas F. Menton
- Catherine M. Metivier
- John F. Rogan

PUBLIC WORKS
- Arthur L. Chiacchia
- Cornelius J. Guiney
- Daniel J. Kelly
- Edward B. Nelligan
- William J. Richardson
- Joseph X. Shaughnessy
- Patrick J. Sullivan

RECREATION
- Edward D. Hanlon
- Cleophus F. LeGrand

RETIREMENT
- Walter F. Burdge
- Ivy Lennox
- Edward P. McCusker

SCHOOL
- Margaret A. Carey
- Arthur P. Correa
- Christopher E. Dinsmore
- Thomas H. Egan
- Pierce J. Fitzgerald
- Eleanor S. Goulart
- Rosemary Hogan
- John T. Keane
- Walter J. Martin
- John J. McQueeney
- John V. Murphy
- Rose A. O'Connor
- John J. Reardon
- Elizabeth C. Ryan
- William J. Ryan
- John Splaine
- Mary M. Young

TRAFFIC AND PARKING
- Walter J. Selfridge
- Alexander R. Stankunas

TREASURY
- Edward G. Duffy
- Ruth C. Montgomery

WATER
- Howard T. McRae
- William L. Mack
- Bernard P. Quinn
- Joseph F. Walsh

Increase in Services by Department of Health, Hospital and Welfare

All the activities of the Department increased substantially during 1972 and it is difficult to identify highlights which reflect the contributions of the people who make so many services available to our citizens.

INFIRMARY

The highlight of the year for the Infirmary was the support of the Manager and the vote of the City Council to appropriate the necessary funds to renovate this facility. The certificate of need was obtained from the Commonwealth, and plans are underway for a 160-bed facility which will provide for many citizens who must now be cared for in homes far from the city limits.

HEALTH DIVISION

With the full operation of rent control, the housing inspectors have had a particularly busy year. Over 5000 dwelling units were inspected with the bulk of complaints relating to internal repair needs, though nearly 1000 had plumbing and electrical difficulties. Furthermore, positive action was taken to erect 240 fire escapes in dwellings throughout the city. This is particularly significant as the major health hazard is fire.

As a result of the inspections, court hearings were necessary in over 500 cases and 18 cases were brought to trial. In all instances, the court ruled in favor of the inspectors. The delicate balance required to maintain the city housing in reasonable repair is always intertwined with the economics of rent and the cost of repair. Every effort is made by the inspectors to be sensitive to the needs of the tenants as well as the landlords.

Routine inspection of restaurants and other food-handling facilities by the four sanitary inspectors continued, and there were no outbreaks of illness traceable to food establishments.

The community health program developed substantially over the preceding year with an increase of 7000 visits to the six pediatric centers for a total of 18,000 visits for the year. In two areas of the city, evening clinics were opened for the first time, and were successful.

The nurses continued to visit all newborn children within a week or so after birth or after receiving notification for children born outside the city. An agressive school health program was continued with over 2000 physicals given to children in Grades One, Five, and Ten during the year. 7000 children received the Massachusetts Vision and Hearing Tests, and, of these, approximately 200 required evaluation by an opthalmologist.

Communicable disease was at a minimum during the year. For example, only 58 cases of strep throat and 38 cases of chicken pox were reported. Animal bites, however, continued to be the most common reportable health injury. Over 300 were reported with several hospital admissions.

With funds provided by the City and OEO, adult clinics were opened in three neighborhoods during the year. Nurses specially trained at the Massachusetts General Hospital were recruited and physician back-up was provided from the hospital. Whether or not the adult clinics will meet the same needs as the pediatric clinics remains to be seen, but, to date, the community response has been positive. Another year's experience will be necessary before final evaluation can be made. Accurate records are being kept so that this will be possible.

A grant from the Public Health Service provided two-way closed circuit television between three adult clinics and the hospital to determine if this technology would assist the nurse practitioners in accomplishing their objectives.

HOSPITAL

The hospital admission rate continued to increase and ambulatory services were particularly active with approximately 35,000 visits to the OPD and 30,000 to the Emergency Ward. These visits, both to the hospital and neighborhood clinics, reflect a continuing lack of practicing physicians, particularly in the area east of Harvard Square. North Cambridge, also, has only one active physician, and the neighborhood center at the M.E. Fitzgerald School provides primary care for a great many neighborhood residents.

The largest department in any hospital is the nursing service. Nurse recruitment remained excellent throughout the year, and educational activities with nearby nursing schools were extended. The hospital now has affiliations with six schools of nursing and Cambridge High and Latin School. Boston College, Boston University, Youville, Somerville, Whidden Memorial, and the New England Baptist Hospital all send their students to this hospital for training. Approximately 400 students were involved throughout the year and for the hospital this meant warm contributions for improved patient care as well as an educational opportunity for the students. The Emergency Room continued to work closely with the Cambridge Rescue Squad, and through a cooperative program the nurses in the E.W. accompanied the Rescue Squad on a number of occasions to gain a better understanding of patient needs.

An alcoholism program was initiated with a 10-bed detoxification unit established for the first time. The alcoholism program meets an urgent need of the community and, during the year, over 1100 individuals were seen with over 5000 outpatient visits. The alcoholism program is designed as a comprehensive effort to aid these unfortunate individuals and works closely with the voluntary organization known as CASPAR. This organization has established half-way houses in Cambridge and Somerville.

The Department of Pediatrics initiated a new program in cooperation with the Laboratory Department and one of the housing inspectors to identify and treat children exposed to lead poisoning. The approach was to encourage all families with children the ages of one to six to have these children tested at the hospital or in the clinics. The test involved blood drawn from the finger and an analysis by a sophisticated laboratory technique. The children with positive results were identified and their families interviewed and homes surveyed to determine the source of the lead. The lead paint is then either covered or removed so no further hazard exists. Lead poisoning is a serious problem as it results in learning difficulties at school and possible mental retardation. The techniques are available to prevent this and all parents who have not already done so are encouraged to have their children brought in for appropriate testing.

The Social Service Department deserves special mention as it became involved with so many admissions. Nearly one-third of all admissions were referred for social service consultation. This is a complex professional function which is not always well understood, but in the majority of the cases results in altering some aspect of the individual's life whether it be housing, interfamily relationships, finances, or seeking an appropriate long-term care facility. The Director of this Department has made every effort to work with all social agencies in the city to provide as broad a coverage as possible for the many citizens who need help to improve their daily lives.

The Surgical and Anesthesiology Services continue to be the busiest services in the hospital. We were pleased that the Anesthesiology Department was approved by the AMA for a full three-year residency program at a time when other hospitals in the area were losing their accreditation in their residency programs.

A new director of the pulmonary functions laboratory was appointed and this laboratory provided the basis for treating approximately 2500 patients during the year. Nearly 300 patients required prolonged mechanical ventilation to sustain life until their own internal mechanisms could support breathing.

The surgical service hosted nine minority college students from around the country in an effort to familiarize them with medicine and health- related subjects.

Although histories do not normally single out individuals, it is appropriate to recognize Dr. John Fagan who has contributed so much of his time and effort to the hospital. He was the first surgical resident at the Cambridge Hospital following World War II and has contributed his professional life to this institution. His activity is perhaps best summed up by the following statement from a resident: "Residents have so much to learn from the private sector, people like yourself and others who have given so much of their time and energy in training our future surgeons."

The hospital revenue was reduced over the previous year due to lack of payment by the Welfare Department of the Commonwealth of many bills rendered by the Hospital. The charge system at the hospital is such that our charge essentially equals our cost, including the debt owed on the new hospital. Some free care is given to people who have no coverage and are unable to pay and also to employees of the city involved in industrial accidents. The major factor is lack of payment of the welfare billing. At the end of 1972 the amount owed the hospital was approximately two million dollars.

Finally we would like to take this opportunity to express our appreciation to all other departments in the city for their cooperation.

$38,509,984
TOTAL OF 1972 CONSTRUCTION
by Charles F. Sprague
Superintendent of Buildings

The estimated cost of construction for which building permits were issued in 1972 was as follows:

Residential Buildings	
New Construction	$28,871,000
Alterations, Repairs and Additions	1,415,583
Non-Residential Buildings	
New Construction	$436,290
Alterations, Repairs and Additions	7,787,111
Total Residential and Non-Residential Construction	$38,509,984
Signs and Razes	
Signs	$125,400
Razes	662,255

New Dwelling Units in 1972
Multi-family, New Construction — 1,490 Dwelling Units
Alterations to Existing Dwellings — 5 Dwelling Units
Dwelling Units Demolished in 1972 — 83 Dwelling Units

Boards of Appeal

Number of Hearings:		
Building Code Board		1
Zoning Ordinance Board		10
Number of Cases Heard:		
Building Code Board		6
Zoning Ordinance Board		65
Decisions:		
Building Code Petitions Granted	5	
Building Code Petitions Denied	1	6
Zoning Ordinance Petitions Granted	51	
Zoning Ordinance Petitions Denied	9	
Zoning Ordinance Petitions Held	5	65

The Boards consisted of the following members:
Building Code: Arthur H. Brooks, Jr., Acting Chairman; John L. Danehy
Zoning Board: Theodore Anastos, Esq., Chairman; Paul A. Gargano, Esq.; Louise W. Counihan; William J. Adario; Milton Riddick
(Alternates) Anthony D'Onofrio; Roland W. Kluver

Report of Inspectors

	Bldg	Plbg	Gas	Elec	Htg	
Permits	849	509	401	1347	58	
Inspections	942	1034	575	3220	142	
Violations	139			129		
Complaints	165	25	32	425	3	
Assembly Places Inspected	325	28		535		
Spec. Rpts./Nursing Homes, etc.		54			117	
Inspections Requested	439	1034	575	279	142	
Spec. Rpts./Fire Dept., etc.	176	10	15			
Time Permits				110		
Inspections/Time Permits				82		
Board of Appeal Postings	63					
Tests Made		350	260			
TOTALS	3143	2990	1858	6244	345	
GRAND TOTAL						14,580

Board of Examiners
John A. DeLoria, Chairman

Licenses Renewed	483
Special Licenses Issued	399
Applicants Not Called for Examinations	25
Revenue Received for Special Builders Licenses	$797
Revenue Received for Renewal of Licenses	$2,415
Total Revenue for All Builders' Licenses	$3,212

Inspector of Elevators

Elevators	1/1/72	Installed '72	1/1/73	
Passenger	456	20	476	
Freight	305	1	306	
Dumbwaiters	43	2	45	
Escalators	4	4	8	
Totals	808	27	835	
Safety Tests Made				485
Repair Permits				65

Civic Unity Committee

During the past twelve months, a major portion of our time and energy has been utilized in the planning and implementation of a study of citizens' attitudes toward the Cambridge Police. The survey which is being sponsored through the Civic Unity Sub-Committee on Police-Community Relations, is aimed at improving the relationship between citizens and police by providing the City Manager and the Chief of Police with substantive recommendations based on the attitudes and opinions of the Cambridge citizenry.

Another major program of the C.U.C. in the past year was its Annual Clergy Seminar. This year the topic of the seminar was "Schools and Civic Unity." Members of the Civic Unity Committee, Cambridge Clergy, and invited guests discussed educational alternatives with representatives of the public, private, parochial and alternative school systems, in Cambridge.

Mrs. Evereteze, the Executive Director, assisted the Library Committee in planning and sponsoring a program on Black Culture entitled "Perspective in Black." Other areas in which the Civic Unity Committee has been active include assisting the elderly with transportation and programming; dealing with discriminatory practices in Cambridge in its role as an official Human Rights Agency; providing information and referral services in many areas, and serving as a general liason between the citizens of Cambridge and the city government.

The Civic Unity Committee feels it has made great strides in fostering a better relationship between citizens, community agencies, and the government of Cambridge in the past year.

Warning on Wild Animals

By JOHN J. MURPHY, JR., D.V.M.

There were 366 persons bitten by animals in Cambridge during 1972. The animals were quarantined for a period of 10 days as required by law.

As in previous years, there were no cases of rabies in Cambridge. Bats, which are considered to be carriers of the disease, continue to be a problem. A new danger we are facing is among the wild life. In Cambridge the problem is skunks and squirrels. Persons bitten by these animals require special attention. If these animals are captured, they are immediately sacrificed and the head is taken to the laboratory for examination. The public should be made aware of the dangers involved in handling all wild creatures.

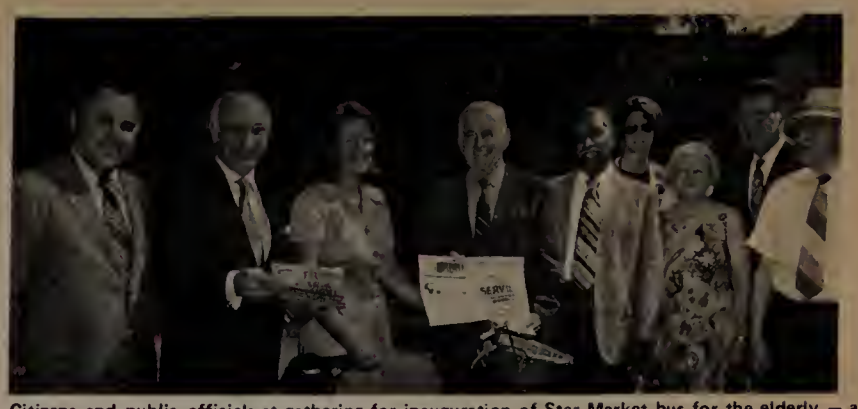
——Elderly Housing Improvements Secured by Council on Aging——

The major activities of the Council on Aging in 1972 covered a wide range of service fields. The Green-Franklin Housing Project, now under construction, profited from long hours of work by Charles Moore, Council Chairman, and Catherine Hanley, Council Secretary. Working with specialists from the Department of Planning and Development, their time was spent insuring that specific safeguards for the elderly be included in the completed structure. Through their efforts, units for the elderly will feature grab bars in the bathrooms, waist level electrical outlets, security buttons to summon assistance in case of illness or accident, and other important features improving the quality of life for senior residents. The Council on aging was also involved in the development of other housing for the elderly in 1972 and encouraged the provision of social gathering places, classes and health services in the new housing.

Transportation continued to be a vital concern of the Council during the year. Mr. William Ackerley, a Council member, fought for a means of transportation for the elderly that would provide access to areas of the City heretofore poorly served by transit. Working with staff members from the City's Department of Planning and Development and Department of Traffic and Parking, as well as with other public officials, the Committee of Elders, and citizens brought together in an informal minibus task force set up by the City Manager, he was instrumental in securing an MBTA minibus program well-geared to serving the elderly along the corridor connecting Lechmere to Fresh Pond (i.e. via Kendall, Central, Inman, Harvard and Porter Squares). Two other Council members, Mary Twomey and Dennis Sullivan, teamed up with local taxi companies, M.I.T., the City of Cambridge, the Chamber of Commerce, and others, to develop an experimental reduced fare taxi service for the elderly. While the service is presently not operating, funds are being sought to offer it again with an improved fare.

In May, 1972, the Council sponsored a program for senior citizens in cooperation with the Interagency Committee on the Coordination of Services to the Elderly. The day-long program, held in Cambridge, was entitled "A Day for Continuing Growth" and featured Governor Sargent as the keynote speaker. Workshops dealing with leisure time, health, nutrition, transportation and related areas of concern proved of value.

Members of the Council of Aging during 1972 were Charles Moore, Chairman; Catherine Hanley, Secretary; William Ackerley; Mildred Hamilton; Pastor Richard F. Olson; Dennis Sullivan; Mary Twomey.



Citizens and public officials at gathering for inauguration of Star Market bus for the elderly — a Thursday service city departments worked with Star to plan.

Water System Improvements and Reconstruction Continued

By William H. McGinness
Superintendent
Cambridge Water Department

When will our ever increasing demand for water reach a plateau? For more than 100 years the average per capita water consumption of the City has been on the increase. The City's growth along with the constantly increasing individual demand has required that plant expansion and improvements, modernizations, and extensions to the distribution system be made again and again in order to meet the requirements of the city.

There are 3 basic requisites necessary to maintain a good water utility: water resources, treatment, and distribution. The first item is obvious: without water resources (raw water) it would be impossible to maintain the utility. An adequate run-off of water from the water shed to the storage reservoirs during the winter months and the spring wet season is necessary to develop a reserve supply of water to meet the demand of the summer season of June, July, and August. The major recovery of the reservoirs from the draw-down of the dry season occurs during the winter months when the melting snow and rains cannot penetrate the frozen ground. This run-off from the watershed develops conditions affecting the quality, odor, and taste of the product.

The remedial cure for water quality, odor, taste, and various types of pollution is in the treatment system. The City of Cambridge is most fortunate that the Cambridge Water Board established one of the first water treatments plants in this part of the country. The increasing demand of the system has required the construction of additional filters to the original plant, which is over 50 years of age, and recent sedimentation, mixing, and flocculation chambers have been added to provide processes to maintain the high water quality that the citizens of Cambridge have always expected to be furnished. When it is realized that these facilties operate 24 hours a day, every day of the year, it is understandable that the processing of more than 25 million gallons of water per day establishes a rather short life expectancy to the equipment. For the past 5 years, segments of the old equipment have been replaced annually. In 1972, rehabilitation and replacements of most of the mixing and flocculation paddles and shafting was accomplished. It is important to understand that if the treatment plant is to continue to meet the daily demand of the City, only a limited amount of the facilities and equipment can be taken out of service at any given time. This means that the modernization and improvement of this plant must be developed and met on an annual part-time basis. To shut down the plant and to buy water from another source would completely change the financial and economic structure of the Department.

Water resources, adequate water and proper treatment are of little value if the distribution system is inadequate to deliver the water to the consumer in such quantities and at such pressures as to meet the required fire flows and domestic demands of the system.

There are many miles of water mains within the distribution system which are over 100 years of age. Obviously the deterioration of the pipes develops obstructions within the system which require replacements in some instances and in others rehabilitation. The obstructions also directly affect fire flow and fire protection.

In 1972 over one hundred twenty new hydrants were installed; over one thousand feet of new water main were laid; and twelve hundred feet of existing mains were rehabilitated by the cleaning and lining process.

This overall program of major rebuilding has been in operation for the past 10 years on a pay-as-you-go basis, being financed from the annual water budget. Inspite of an annual outlay in excess of $500,000, the Water Board has been able to maintain the lowest water rate for filtered water of any community in this section of the country, as well as maintaining an excellent fire rate by the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

Veterans Department Provide Services, Benefits

During 1972 the Veterans' Services and Veterans' Benefits Departments both continued active in providing many types of assistance to men and women who rendered military service to their country. Extensive assistance was also given to the families of these veterans.

The Veterans' Services Department, under Pasquale L. Reale, counseled veterans and their dependants as to the proper agency to apply to for aid under Federal, State, and Municipal laws. The Department also continued to provide photocopies of military records and discharges; notarial services; and information regarding burial aid and the filing of claims for pensions.

The Department worked on 205 applications during 1972, covering Non-Service Connected Pensions, Service-Connected Disabilities, Widows' Pensions, Aid and Attendance, and Dependency and Indemnity Compensation. 185 of the applications have been approved, involving a total Federal grant to Cambridge veterans in the amount of $361,717.

During the year, there were 65 burials in the Veterans' Lots at the Cambridge Cemetery. Of these, 15 were World War I veterans, 45 had served in World War II, 3 in the Korean War, and 1 in Vietnam. Sixty-three Government Grave Maker Applications were taken. Throughout the year, the Department also handled Welfare Burials for the City; in all, there were 12 burials in the Cambridge Cemetery Welfare lot. Twenty-six applications for the State Burial Allowance were filed during the year. Payments to 19 of the applicants amounted to $2,756. Seven applications are still pending.

The Department continued to serve as liaison between veterans organizations and the City of Cambridge. As in past years, it administered the headquarters program for veterans organizations, supervising the leasing and rental of appropriate meeting places. This involved all 17 of the veterans organizations in the City, seven of which met in various municipal buildings. Rent supplements were provided for the balance.

The Memorial Day Program is coordinated and directed by the Department through the administration of municipal appropriations for the observance of Memorial Day. In 1972, veterans' graves in various cemeteries and streets and squares named in honor of deceased veterans were decorated by the Veterans Organizations for Memorial Day. Memorial services were held at the Cambridge Cemetery for all deceased veterans of the City of Cambridge.

During the year, the Department also rendered numerous other types of services to Cambridge veterans, including assistance with applications for help under the new G.I. Bill of Rights, for bonus payments under the Massachusetts State Bonus Program and for social security benefits. Help was given to 154 veterans in filling out Veterans Administration Annual Income Questionnaires, and for the first time the Department assumed responsibility on behalf of the City for granting special licenses for tag days to eligible veterans organizations and other engaged exclusively in charitable work.

Veterans Benefits

The Veterans' Benefits Department under Walter C. DeGuglielmo handled benefit payments to approximately 400 veterans per month during 1972. In all, a total of 775 individual veterans received assistance from the Department during the year, of whom 130 were helped with hospital, medical or nursing care, and the remainder through either permanent or temporary benefit payments.

Sewer Division

Commissioner Ralph J. Dunphy reports that in 1972 the Sewer Division of the Cambridge Department of Public Works performed a systematic flushing and cleaning of the Cambridge sewer system, paying particular attention to known trouble spots such as dead-end sewers, sewers with flat grades, and sewers known to have large deposits of sand, grease, roots, etc. In conjunction with this program, the division operated two self-contained catch basin cleaners in an effort to clean as many of the City's approximate 400 catch basins as possible.

The division was also active in the construction of concrete catch basin flaggs, as well as of concrete slabs for related sewer repairs. The division's emergency truck was involved in the answering of nearly 700 sewer calls of all types.

Details of work performed are as follows: 6 new catch basins built; 50 existing catch basins rebuilt; 11 catch basins repaired; 7 new catch basin drains built; 15 new flaggs built; 5 new manholes built; 20 existing manholes rebuilt; 6 sewer lines repaired.

Weights/Measures Protect Consumer

Robert K. Laffin, Acting Sealer of Weights and Measures, reports that in 1972 his Department tested a total of over 2600 weighing and measuring devices of various types. These tests resulted in 80 devices being adjusted and 6 others being condemned.

More than 9300 pre-packed commodities such as meats, butter, sugar, fruits and vegetables were reweighed. 709 packages were found to be underweight and 335 were found to be overweight.

As pointed out by Mr. Laffin, "A large part of the good resulting from the work of your local Weights and Measures officials is intangible, in that it consists of the prevention of shortweight and short-measure before it happens — which is truly consumer protection at its best. Thus a department with the least number of complaints and prosecutions may, in fact, be among the most efficient."

Retirement Board

By FREDERICK L. KILFOYLE
Executive Secretary

The Cambridge Retirement Board approved 58 applications for pensions and 4 applications for survivor benefits under the Contributory Retirement System in 1972. The Board also approved 12 requests for pensions and 3 requests for survivor benefits under the Non Contributory Retirement System in 1972.

Retirement Allowances paid in 1972 amounted to $2,485,421.25.

The book value of investments held as of December 31, 1972 in bonds, stocks, and others, including savings banks amounted to $12,694,463.82, 128 of which had interest earnings of $554,939.72.

The Cambridge Retirement Board consists of Chairman Janet Harrington, Secretary George Mickle, and Mr. Arthur Libitz.

Cambridge '73 -- Continued Progress



Clarendon Street's Daniel F. Burns Apartments for elderly, where 1973 occupancy is expected.



Cambridge Common restoration to proceed under Open Space Program.

City Dump is scene of filling and leveling operation, and focus of plans for new use.



Harvard Square-Alewife MBTA alignment recommended by Transportation Planning Review in Red Line Extension.





Citizen's gardens, sponsored by Conservation Commission, flourish at Infirmary site.



Traffic and Parking's resident parking sticker program expanded to Harvard Square area.

Ronnie Layne scores, aiding Rindge Tech to Massachusetts State Class B Championship.





Porter and Inman Squares to share in Urban Beautification.



Hurley Street Playground's renovation attracts neighborhood youngsters.





New MBTA mini-bus for Cambridge runs from Lechmere through Central and Inman Square to Fresh Pond.



Excavation starts on Green-Franklin-Pearl, innovative multiple-use project.



Survey documents heavy use of East Cambridge as trucking corridor.



Neighborhood Health Center's nurse Maureen McHale with patient Francine Madsen.

CAMBRIDGE MODEL NEIGHBORHOOD



A



B



C

Model Cities-funded equipment, purchased under its Environmental Services contract with the DPW, has afforded Cambridge its first permanently posted street cleaning and sewer program in recent years. Pictured (A, above) is the new Model Cities street sweeper.

Margaret Fuller House (B, above) is the site of one of three Neighborhood Facilities awaiting construction or rehabilitation under $800,000 from Model Cities, City of Cambridge, and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. The Fuller House will accommodate radio station WRCS and other recreation and social service programs.

231-237 1/2 Broadway, (C, above) purchased through Model Cities, will house the City's first low-income condominium development. Two and three bedroom units are selling between $8,000 and $12,000.



Ralph J. Dunphy, retiring Commissioner of Public Works, accepts Massachusetts General Court citation from State Representative Charles Flaherty.

Among '73 Gains...

Although not without its full share of problems, the year 1973 to date has seen much encouraging progress for citizens of Cambridge.

Grappling with a general cost inflation of 3.9% since the previous year's budget was established, the City Administration succeeded in holding the 1973 tax rate to a 2.2% increase — the smallest rise since 1969. This was accomplished while improving the quality of many City services. Other significant forward steps in the year to date have included:

— Building Department permits issued during first eight months of 1973 for new building construction, alterations, repairs, and additions to existing buildings in total amount of $34,586,637 estimated construction cost.

— 181 modern apartments for the elderly opened in Cambridgeport, and 304 additional elderly apartments in East Cambridge and 199 in North Cambridge advanced to near-completion;

— 116 apartments for elderly persons and low and moderate income families started at Inman Square;

— "Green-Franklin-Pearl" building started at Central Square, to provide 199 apartments for the elderly, a branch library, a 290 space public parking garage, and main offices for the Cambridge Housing Authority;

— MBTA legislation, vigorously supported by Cambridge City Government, enacted by Legislature to provide additional State assistance to MBTA estimated to reduce Cambridge payments to MBTA by at least $1,500,000 in 1973.

— Model Cities Administration Executive Director, James Farrell, appointed to fill the vacant post of Assistant City Manager; Conrad Fagone, formerly with Camp, Dresser & McKee, appointed to replace retiring Commissioner of Public Works, Ralph Dunphy; Thaddeus Beal appointed Chairman of Cambridge Redevelopment Authority;

— Task Force on Community Development appointed by City Administration to help City Government prepare for making most effective possible use of future Federal revenue sharing funds;

— Minibus secured from MBTA, serving route from Lechmere to Fresh Pond via Kendall Square, Model Cities Area, Central Square, Inman Square, Harvard Square, Porter Square, and the Walden-Sherman-Rindge Avenue Corridor;

— Major review of Cambridge recreation facilities and programs set in motion by City Administration;

— Resident Parking Sticker Program in Cambridgeport put into successful operation and expanded to second area, west of Harvard Square;

— Major night survey of heavy trucking in Easterly half of Cambridge undertaken on initiative of City Administration, in cooperation with Somerville and State Department of Public Works;

— Office of Economic Development and Manpower established by Cambridge City Government;

— New post of Horticulturist established to help improve the City's open spaces and involve school children in the process;

— City's long fight against Inner Belt capped by Congressional action giving $800,000,000 to State for Public Transportation development in lieu of building Inner Belt and other cancelled Interstate freeways inside Route 128;

— Western Connector and Route 2 Extension freeways through Cambridge abandoned by State at insistence of Cambridge City Government, together with neighboring localities;

— Pilot program established in Cambridgeport for developing cooperative efforts between Cambridge Police Department and neighborhood citizens;

— Construction sarted on Phase One of City's five-year, $15,000,000 sewer improvement program;

— Major planning project for re-use of former City Dump carried through, and recommendations submitted to City Council;

— Substantial street repaving completed, including near full length of Broadway;

— Final local and Federal approvals received for Cambridge Common improvement program, and plans readied for construction bids;

— Construction begun on new Franklin Street Park in Riverside, and on renewal plans for Hurley and Silva Playgrounds in EAst Cambridge;

— Urban Beautification planning begun for Porter and Inman Squares;

— Major Harvard Square achievement realized in bringing about satisfactory architectural compromise for Holiday Inn construction on Mt. Auburn Street;

— Final agreements reached between City, neighborhood residents, and developer on trail-blazing residential project at 808 Memorial Drive;

— Harvard Community Health Plan made available to City employees, and City share of premiums raised from 50% to 75%;

— Neighborhood Health Center opened on Putnam Avenue, serving Riverside-Cambridgeport Area.

Increased National Recognition of Cambridge Historic Sites



National Park Service selected Longfellow House as National site in 1972.

The Cambridge Historical Commission made substantial progress in 1972 on the Survey of Architectural History in Cambridge. The prior draft of all but the Harvard section for *Report Four: Old Cambridge*, extending the series to Huron Avenue and Upland Road, was revised and edited with the assistance of an Advisory Committee, and most photographs and illustrations gathered and most maps completed. Survey Director Bainbridge Bunting completed over the summer a draft of the section on Harvard buildings and review of it by an Advisory Committee was carried out. Final revision and editing of this section, typesetting and publication of the Report is scheduled for 1973. This report will be the most extensive in the series, and of quality reflective of the additional experience.

For the final *Report Five: Northwest Cambridge* the assessors and building records and map research was substantially done, and more than half the field evaluation work was completed, principally by Associate Survey Director Arthur J. Krim.

National recognition of Cambridge historic buildings came with the enactment in October of authority for the National Park Services to take over the Longfellow House as National Historic Site, and with listing on the National Register of Historic Places of the Cooper-Frost-Austin House and Austin Hall. Nominations of other properties for the Register were prepared by the Commission to be reviewed by state and federal authorities. Administration of the City's Historic Districts required more hearings and considerably more time in 1972 than in prior years.

Cooperative efforts in support of other City agencies and groups drawing on our complete research and our research capabilities have grown, including support of the Planning Department and the Conservation Commission in connection with the Cambridge Common Open Space Program renovations and underground garage feasibility study, providing information for future Open Space program funding, maps and studies to assist the Harvard Square Task Force and area studies, cataloguing historical markers to assist Bicentennial planning, securing for the Public Library and lending to interested organizations for showing, the first copy in New England of the unique British film on urban core area conservation, "A Future for the Past," and giving slide lectures to teacher and student groups in the Wellington-Harrington area. Commission Secretary Amy E. Cohn continued to serve on the Model Cities Homeowners Rehabilitation Program Advisory Board and to assist in planning for renovations of the Fuller House and Boardman School (Sullivan Post).

Assistance was given to other agencies, groups and individuals in preservation and research projects about Cambridge buildings, such for instance, as the 1818 stone Magazine Beach building originally a powder magazine, which the MDC may renovate as part of its development project for Magazine Beach. Contacts were maintained with the Massachusetts Historical Commission, the National Trust for Historic Preservation and other agencies and organizations concerned with historic preservation, which should be of mutual advantage.

Commission members for 1972 were Albert B. Wolfe, Chairman; Robert G. Neiley, Vice Chairman; Dwight H. Andrews, Arthur H. Brooks, Jr., James F. Clapp, Jr., Charles W. Eliot, 2d, Hugh M. Lyons; James C. Hopkins, alternate.

Transportation, Zoning and Housing Concerns of C.A.C.

Public transportation, Harvard Square, a modernized zoning ordinance, Kendall Square, the failure of Cambridge subsidized housing to rent at prices Cambridge residents could afford, the Harvard-Alewife subway extension, and the skyrocketing MBTA bill charged to Cambridge were the principal issues in 1972 which concerned the Cambridge Advisory Committee.

The chairmanship shifted in September-October from George A. McLaughlin, Sr., businessman and attorney, to Edwin T. Steffian, architect and planner, and the Executive Director notified the City Manager and the officers of the CAC of his intention to retire at the end of 1972.

The original 30-plus membership of the CAC, appointed by the City Manager and confirmed by the City Council in 1966, increased by 1972 to 80 plus members, all appointed by the City Manager and approved by the City Council. This growth is the result of the CAC policy of having a broad membership base with particular attention given to urging citizens with specialized training and experience to volunteer their services on City issues where such talents can be utilized effectively.

The frequent CAC reports were distributed to the full CAC membership and as well to City officials, civic groups, and the news media. Frequently, the information in such reports was not available to Cambridge citizens from any other source.

When he found that mounting business pressures and legal work made it difficult to continue as chairman, Mr. McLaughlin offered his resignation to a City Manager who promptly refused to accept it. Later when months were spent on determining who was to be City Manager, Mr. McLaughlin waited until the issue was settled before resigning so that his resignation could not be interpreted by anyone as opposition to the existing City Manager. Mr. McLaughlin's family has lived in Cambridge 169 years since 1803. He has served on many Cambridge boards and commissions and was City Solicitor at one time.

Mr. Steffian, a member of the Planning Board years ago and Past President of the Cambridge Center for Adult Education, was instrumental in organizing a Harvard Square Task Force of architects, City planners and engineers, to assist the CAC Committee on Harvard Square as well as the CAC Western Gateway Committee and the West Cambridge Survival Committee, all of which had been handed special assignments by City Managers. Mr. Steffian was later Chairman of The Committee on Harvard Square and Vice Chairman of the Western Gateway Committee, and is now a member of the City Manager's Harvard Square Development Task Force.

In January the CAC insisted, contrary to some reports, that the Belt Highway and Route 2 plans through Cambridge were dead, thus ending the CAC task of constantly following developments for years on these issues in addition to taking an active part in organizing against these highway plans.

Soon thereafter, a major step was taken on engineering work for the Harvard-Alewife extension, another issue which had occupied the Committee on Harvard Square, the Western Gateway Committee, the West Cambridge Survival Committee and the CAC Task Forces.

In opposition to a City-agency transportation meeting, which was declared secret after it had started, the Executive Director of the CAC walked out declaring that happenings at such meetings should always be reported to the public.

In February, the CAC reported that the John F. Kennedy Library complex, in all likelihood, would have between 250,000 and 400,000 feet of tax-paying space for shops and offices as well as a mall for public use. Later, luxury housing at the site was proposed to which the CAC was opposed.

The CAC repeated once again the need for a overall City plan, years overdue, even though Federal funds had been made available and were being spent on community renewal efforts.

In March, the CAC copied from other sources the fact that only 25% of the funds available to the Governor's Transportation Planning Review Team was being spent for mass transportation planning while 75% was devoted to highway planning. The CAC also noted that the 93% increase in Cambridge rents since 1960 was matched by a corresponding increase of 93% in the City's tax rate. CAC research work also showed that the MBTA deficit continued to be of serious concern. The Committee noted that the Cambridge bill for the MBTA jumped 141% in 7 years.

In October, Mr. Steffian called a public meeting in the City Council Chamber to discuss the updating of the Zoning Ordinance. The Planning and Development Department officials explained what had been done and what could be contemplated in the near future.

Another CAC-sponsored public meeting, also held in the City Council Chamber, was called by Mr. Steffian in an effort to break the deadlock on the Kendall Square-NASA project. The executives of the Redevelopment Authority at this meeting explained what was needed. The Chamber of Commerce and the East Cambridge Planning Team presented their views as did the City Manager, the Mayor and some City Councillors.

The CAC, a strong supporter of subsidized housing for the elderly and the low and moderate income families who want to remain in Cambridge, was the first to report the undesirable fact that Rindge Towers and Walden Square housing were unable to secure Cambridge tenants because of the rent ranges, and that such housing was now being made available to out-of-City families. The failure to meet the original objectives of the subsidized housing program concerned the CAC.

Soon thereafter the Assessors called a halt to 15% City subsidies for any new housing declaring that "due to the escalating tax rate, it would be unfair to private owners and developers to continue this policy." The CAC supported the Assessors who also noted a substantial reduction in the Cambridge tax base, the first such loss since the depression of the 1930's.

As in prior years, the CAC maintained a non-partisan position on matters political, although individual members are always free to engage in partisan politics. The CAC staff was frequently utilized in 1972 on City administration business, including research on municipal costs and tax trends.

The CAC aimed to get as much pertinent information based on fact distributed publicly to assist in the business of running the City of Cambridge.

City Engineer Retires after Half Century of Service

by James F. Rice, Jr.
Acting City Engineer

During 1972, City Engineer Joseph P. Carney retired after 49 years of service to the City of Cambridge. He had participated in nearly every major construction program the City undertook over half a century and will be particularly remembered for, among many other things, his accuracy in surveying the tunnel line for the Water Department in Weston and Waltham. The Engineering Department wishes Mr. Carney a long and happy retirement.

During 1972, the Engineering Department rendered extensive service to other City departments, as well as to citizens and professionals seeking engineering or survey data. Staff members maintained 280 basic plans for the Board of Assessors, showing streets, deeds, structures, and related matters. Additions to these maps during the year involved 12 land court decrees, 32 subdivisions, 83 demolitions, and 65 new buildings. Engineering work was done on 12 Board of Survey and 6 Fence Viewing cases. Two easements and descriptions were prepared for the Law Department. Plans for all new buildings were reviewed and relevant data developed for the Building Department.

Pollution Remedies Studied

Substantial anti-pollution work was done by the department during 1972 in cooperation with personnel from the Metropolitan District Commission and the State Board of Health. Sewer connections were inspected and logged, and work was initiated with the City Manager's Office for accomplishing a separation and general rebuilding of sewers to eliminate surcharging. The Engineering Department also reviewed 28 location plans for the License Commissioner, 3 architectural plans for the Cambridge Hospital, and 32 utility plans. Considerable research was done on map questions and problems relating to the forthcoming Bicentennial celebration.

Engineering staff members served the Cambridge Police Department through the preparation of 25 plans, participation in 12 court actions, and the design and preparation of specifications for the proposed interrogation wagon. Service to Public Works included 32 flooding inspections, 25 surveys, and 25 sidewalk estimates. Roof and structural problems were reviewed for the Fire Department at five fire houses, and extensive work was done for the Recreation Department, including the design of three layouts for soccer fields and the preparation of plans for a pump chamber at the Fresh Pond Golf Course.

Law Department

Acting City Solicitor Edward D. McCarthy reports that the major Law Department accomplishment during 1972 was the successful conclusion of the Jordan Marsh case. This involved a suit of $1,000,000 against the City of Cambridge arising from the Jordan Marsh warehouse fire of several years ago. The Law Department was able to settle the claim for $15,000.

The Law Department's overall workload increased substantially during the year. Major cases included conflicts over the Superintendent of Schools position and the tragic death of Larry Largey while under detention by the City.

The resignation of former City Solicitor Philip M. Cronin occurred during the early fall. He is wished well by all in his continuing practise as a partner of the Boston law firm Withington Cross Park & Groden.



Major housing development on land made available by The Cambridge Redevelopment Authority. Harwell Homes — 56 units of cooperatively-owned housing in 18 separate two-story wood frame buildings sponsored by the Wellington-Harrington Development Corporation in the Cambridge Model Cities area.

Parks and Forestry Division

During 1972, the forestry branch of the Public Works Department trimmed 1468 trees involving dead and dangerous wood, including low branches overhanging private property.

A total of 326 dead or dangerous trees were removed altogether, either by division personnel or under their supervision. Fortunately, it was possible to partially off-set this loss by the planting of 248 new trees in various locations throughout the City.

Other Parks and Forestry Division activities during the year consisted of the following: 47 sidewalks were repaired where they had been raised by tree roots; nine Christmas trees were placed in various parks and squares, and a creche was placed on the Cambridge Common; 169 shrubs and evergreens were planted where needed in the City; 17,000 tulip bulbs and 12,000 annuals were planted; lawns, flower beds and grass were watered in dry weather; walks, parks, schools and public buildings were plowed and sanded following snow storms; a six-weeks' insect control program was carried out during the spring; supervision was given to Maltby Tree Service in its line-clearing work for the Cambridge Electric Company; and Park Benches throughout the City were replaced or repaired where needed.

Redevelopment Authority Provides Land for New Housing

Initial occupancy of housing on two of its acquired and cleared sites was among the 1972 highlights for the Redevelopment Authority.

Harwell Homes, 56 units of cooperatively-owned housing — the first in Cambridge — is located on the site of former junkyards and an abandoned school building in the Wellington-Harrington Urban Renewal Area bounded by Columbia, Lincoln and Windsor streets.

Walden Square Apartments, 240 units for families and the elderly, was nearing completion at the end of the year on the site of a former City Stable, an abandoned asphalt plant and a brickyard in the nine-acre West Cambridge area north of the Cambridge Friends School and the Lincoln Way housing project, bounded generally by Sherman, Bolton, Raymond and Walden streets.

Construction of Harwell Homes' 18 separate two-story, wood-frame buildings came under the aegis of the Wellington-Harrington Development Corporation, comprised principally of members of the Wellington-Harrington Citizens Committee, the group formed under City Council direction to advise the Redevelopment Authority in the preparation and execution of the original urban renewal plan.

Technical assistance and seed money were provided by The Cambridge Corporation, with financing under Section 236 of the National Housing Act. The architect was Huygens and Tappe; the builder, J.B.L. Construction Company. The project is being managed by Saunders and Associates, under the direction of a residents' Board of Directors.

The Walden Square development has been a joint venture of The Interfaith Housing Corporation, comprised of churches in the City, and The Cambridge Corporation, with Section 236 financing. The architect was The Architects Collaborative (TAC), with Franchi Construction Company the builder.

The status of development of the surplus NASA land (11 acres) and the triangle (13 acres) in the Kendall Square Urban Renewal Area was somewhat beclouded by community disagreement as to the desired objectives and uses.

The Authority had undertaken a reprogramming effort for the 24 acres following NASA's departure in mid-1970. There was agreement late in 1971 by the Department of Transportation, NASA's successor in buildings already constructed, to relinquish any possible rights it might have to the surplus land under the original Land Disposition Contract between the Federal Government and the Redevelopment Authority.

A definitive concept plan, aimed at fulfilling stated City objectives of jobs, tax revenue and housing, called for construction and site improvements valued at approximately $125 million; 1,750 market-rate apartments and townhouses with the prospect of 25 percent of those being subsidized housing; 400 motor hotel rooms and related facilities; 1,000,000 square feet of general and technical office space; 200,000 square feet of retail shopping space; 4,500 off-street parking spaces; possibly a new consolidated fire station and other public service facilities, improved utility, road, pedestrian, and rapid transit connections; and open space in the form of parks, plazas, malls, arcades, and landscaping.

It was estimated the project could provide contract wages in excess of $1 million annually for an average of some 125 construction workers during the development period, and regular employment in the retail, hotel and office components of the development of technical, clerical, secretarial, sales, management, professional workers, craftsmen and laborers — an estimated total of some 5,750 employees with total wages in excess of $35 million annually.

The Planning Board, however, was advocating some 180 units of low- and moderate-income family-ownership housing on six acres, and five acres of play area for the surplus NASA land, and some community groups were advocating blue-collar jobs and blue-collar housing for the entire 24 acres.

The Authority in May submitted an Alewife Brook Parkway eligibility report to the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) documenting findings that the 60-acre area qualified for both an urban renewal designation and clearance treatment necessary to execute a sound improvement plan.

The Alewife development concept is related to the proposed MBTA rapid transit extension from Harvard Square, and is based on the possible use of air rights over contemplated MBTA facilities.

Work on filling a small portion of the Broad Canal east of Third Street and extending the aqueduct from the Charles River to the Boston Woven Hose Company got underway in September. The contractor is J.F. White Contracting Company. This project was undertaken by the Authority at the request of the City Council, and is to be financed by the abuttors, The Badger Company and the Commonwealth Gas Company, designated at their request as redevelopers. No cost is assumed by either the Authority or the City of Cambridge, and there is no Federal or State funding involved.

Construction began in mid-October on a new Immaculate Conception Church Rectory on Windsor street. The Authority, at the request of the Archbishop of Boston, Cardinal Humberto S. Medeiros, acquired title to the property, demolished the old Rectory building, and reconveyed title to the cleared land to the Archdiocese.

Just-A-Start, the creative, youth-oriented work-study program in the Wellington-Harrington Urban Renewal Area, operated in its fifth year. During the ten 40-hour summer weeks, there were 130 young people on the job. For the first time, Just-A-Start undertook a Fall-Winter week-day work-study phase of house repairs, painting and clean-up and housing management assistance. During the year, Just-A-Start crews did repair work in some 55 homes, and during the Summer painted 18 one-to-six family houses, and constructed or repaired 26 foundations, steps and small porches. Twenty-five lots and playgrounds were cleaned during the Spring, and more than 140 tons of debris removed from properties. Summer work also included plantings on 10 lots, construction of 1,580 feet of wooden-slat fences, and 117 feet of brick sidewalks. Fall-Winter work included the removal of 45 tons of debris, cleaning out of four abandoned lots,, and construction of 30 feet of wooden-slat fences. Daily supervised Summer recreation activities on seven playgrounds were provided by Just-A-Start in cooperation with the Cambridge Recreation Department. Some 350 boys and girls participated in the Just-A-Start Summer soccer, basketball, baseball and street hockey programs.

The Authority, at its annual meeting in March, unanimously re-elected officers as follow: Thomas J. Murphy of 247 Pearl street, Chairman; Arthur W. Botelho of 335 Windsor street, Vice-Chairman; Frank S. Maragioglio of 305 Hurley street, Treasurer; and Atty. Joseph P. Coughlin of 777 Huron avenue, Assistant Treasurer.

The Authority was saddened on April 13 with the sudden death of its Assistant Treasurer Joseph P. Coughlin. A prominent attorney and training coordinator for the Boston Plumbing Industry Joint Board, he had served on the Authority since November 23, 1970.

The Redevelopment Authority in November responded to a plea from City Manager John H. Corcoran and the Board of Assessors for a voluntary contribution "in lieu of taxes" to help ease the burden of local government.

Chairman Murphy presented checks to the City totaling $139,375.20 — one for $92,529. covering Authority-owned properties in the Kendall Square Urban Renewal Area, and the other for $46,846.20 covering properties in the Wellington-Harrington Urban Renewal Area.

The total increased to more than $1.7 million the direct cash payments made by the Authority to the City from urban renewal and redevelopment activities here since 1965.

City Manager Corcoran, in accepting the checks, lauded the Authority for "demonstrating civic responsibility that is greatly appreciated by the tax-paying public."

The Authority also gave unanimous approval to final documents providing the City with $86,909.69 in State urban renewal assistance grant payments for 1972.

Youth Resources Bureau Completes Second Year of Operation

Kerry V. Saravelas
Executive Director

The Youth Resources Bureau, a city department accountable to the City Manager, has just completed its second year of operation. Funded jointly by the Governor's Committee on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice, and the City of Cambridge, the Youth Resources Bureau is mandated to provide a community alternative to the juvenile justice system, and develop neighborhood programs that divert youth from contact with that system. These purposes are implemented by means of staff teams deployed in high delinquency areas of the City.

The core Youth Resources Bureau offered service to 247 youths in 1972 (163 males and 84 females) with a median age of 15.5 years. Referal sources included: family, school, courts, police, friends, and program staff outreach. The majority of youths requesting service came through neighborhood contact with staff workers. In addition, the Youth Resources Bureau sponsors two satellite programs: one in East Cambridge, and the other in North Cambridge.

The East Cambridge Job Resources Bank (77 Hurley Street)

The East Cambridge Job Resources Bank is a cooperative program sponsored by the Youth Resources Bureau, Kennedy Community Schools, and the East End House to serve both in and out of school youth from 16-21 years of age who need access to employment opportunities and help in having career plans fulfilled. The program has been in operation since the Fall of 1971. The youth in the program act both as agents and objects of change. The program has operated within the context of family and neighborhood. Youth and adults have worked together to develop the program and to insure that it speaks to a neighborhood constituency within the scope of the youths' ability to effect change. The primary objective of the program is to help members of the target population develop their own identities within the context of their families and the community, and to use these identities to help them succeed in holding worthwhile jobs. The Job Bank is staffed by four (4) full time counsellors who themselves are youth from the community who have received very specialized training from the program.

In 1972, East Cambridge Job Resources Bank served 105 clients.

North Cambridge Delinquency Prevention Project (2 Sherman Terrace)

In February, 1972, the Governor's Committee awarded an additional grant to the Youth Resources Bureau of $48,000 for the operation of the North Cambridge Delinquency Prevention Project, a program designed to decrease the involvement of youths with police and court, through participation in educational, occupational, and recreational alternatives.

In 1972, North Cambridge Delinquency Prevention Project served approximately 186 youths 13-18 years-of age. Programs included: tutoring, Women's Teen Groups, auto mechanics, pottery, photography, and nutrition/food preparation. In addition, rap sessions took place with police officers, and court probation staff.

Cambridge Housing Authority Expands Elderly and Leased Housing Programs

At the annual meeting for the election of officers for the year 1972, Gerald S. Hovenanian was elected Chairman, and Walter L. Reed was elected Vice-Chairman. The other Board Members were Mary A. Castriotta, Norman C. Watson and John F. Clinton.

During the year, the Contract for Financial Assistance for the Green Street Project for the Elderly, was approved, in the amount of $4,080,000.00. Before the plans for the final design for this development were completed, many meetings were held with various groups in the City, namely, the Committee of Elders, Council on Aging, Tenant Groups, representatives of the Authority staff, and many other interested parties, concerned with the problems of the elderly, and a desire to make this development, not only attractive on the exterior, but also attractive and comfortable in the interior of the building.

In March of 1972, the Brooke Amendment, so-called, was implemented by the Authority, where under this plan, no tenant would be charged more then 25% of his income for rental purposes.

Payment in Lieu of Taxes for the year 1972 was made to the City of Cambridge, in the amount of $74,521.30.

Our leased housing program, on the federal level, was increased from 400 to 500 rental units. On the state level, the leased housing program was increased from 65 to 75 units. 113 landlords participated in this venture.

Under our Turnkey Program, four developments, with a total of 704 units for the elderly, were approved and construction started, with a completion date set for the fall of 1973. Through the combined efforts of the Authority and the Chief of the Fire Department of the City of Cambridge, the Contractors agreed to install sprinkler systems at these developments, at a cost of $91,621.10.

Bids were received on May 9, 1972 for the financing of our Federal Modernization Program, this being the First Series of Notes for 1972.

Bids for the second series of financing for our Federal Modernization Program, in the amount of $3,258,000.00, were received on November 8, 1972. Many plans for the renovation and replacement of equipment, and repairs to the structures themselves, were instituted, and will be continued during the year 1973, and for some time thereafter.

The Cambridge Art Center, which is located in the basement of one of our buildings at New Towne Court, received many necessary repairs by the Authority to make the Center safer for the staff and children who used the facilities located at this site.

During the year 1972, the following statistics were recorded in our Tenant Selection Department:

a) Applications filed, Elderly 401
b) Applications filed, Non Elderly ...567
Total 968
Total Applications on File, Decmember 31, 1972.
a) Elderly 1036
b)Non-Elderly 870
Total 1906
a) Number of Families and Single-Persons Placed during 1972
1) Public Housing 159
2) Leased Housing 36
Total 195

The following income limits were adopted during the year 1972:

Federal Program

Number of Persons	Income Limits Entry	Cont. Occup.
1	$4600	$5700
2	5200	6300
3	5700	6800
4	6000	7100
5	6300	7400
6	6600	7700
7	6800	7900
8	7000	8000
9	7200	8300
10	7400	8500

State Program

Number of Minors	Admission	Continued Occupancy
One or less	$6600	$7500
Two'	7100	8000
Three or more*	7600	8700

*$300 adjustment for each minor in excess of three in number. In December of 1972, after advertising nationally for a replacement for the position of Executive Director, to replace Daniel F. Burns, who had retired, the Authority hired Mr. Reginald J. Guichard, formerly Executive Director of the Oakland, California Housing Authority.

An Amendment to our Annual Contributions Contract was approved, with a total development cost of $514,923.00, for the development of the Clifton Street Project, which was to be constructed under our Turnkey Program.

The Cambridge Public Library made a generous offer, by depositing a collection of books, for the use of the senior citizens, at our various Centers for the Senior Citizens.

State Subsidies -- State Projects

State Subsidies were received from the Department of Community Affairs, for the following projects, in the amount stated:

Project	
Woodrow Wilson Court	$ 33,849.30
Jefferson Park	45,079.47
Lincoln Way	32,154.48
Roosevelt Towers	109,395.54
Jackson Gardens	26,282.72
Jefferson Park Extension	130,760.00

Total Housing in Cambridge Program

As of December 31, 1972, there were 2,428 apartment units in service as part of the Cambridge Housing Authority Programs. These consisted of 1,605 familiy units in housing projects, 248 elderly units in three projects built exclusively for elderly occupancy, and 575 leased housing units.

Cambridge Cemetery

The Cemetery Division reported to Public Works Superintendent Ralph J. Dunphy that during 1972 lots of graves sold in Cambridge Cemetery totalled 143, while interments reached 673, bringing total interments to 76,971. Revenue from all sources amounted to $158,981, and the Perpetual Care Fund stood at $705,078.

Embellishments involved the purchase and planting of 1500 tulip bulbs, 13 trees, 40 bushes, 2500 other assorted plants, and 3400 pounds of grass seed.

There are still approximately 50 graves available, principally in the area where the Superintendent's house stood. The section bordering Greenough Highway is being filled in and landscaped, and additional graves will be made available in this section during 1973.

Regular work continues in an effort to keep up and improve the overall appearance of the cemetery. Vandalism and thievery are an on-going problem, and with the help of the Police Department further steps were taken during the year to try to stop this practise.

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE

MODEL CITIES ADMINISTRATION

Continuing under a Federal mandate to provide for innovative approaches to city government and institutional change by way of local citizen direction, the Cambridge Model Cities Program, which in 1972 was one of the few remaining resident dominated programs nationally, witnessed continued progress with its new or extended experimental program activities.

A total of $1,523,000 was awarded to the City of Cambridge by the United States Office of Housing and Urban Development to facilitate the execution of locally conceived and approved project activities. In fulfillment of the legislated intent of Title I of the Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966, these monies provided the base operating capital and seed funds utilized by Cambridge Model Cities itself, or by agencies receiving Model Cities monies, to attract other local, state, or federal dollars to Cambridge.

In addition to administrative, planning, evaluative, and citizen participation activities, the following represents programs initiated or continued by Model Cities during 1972:

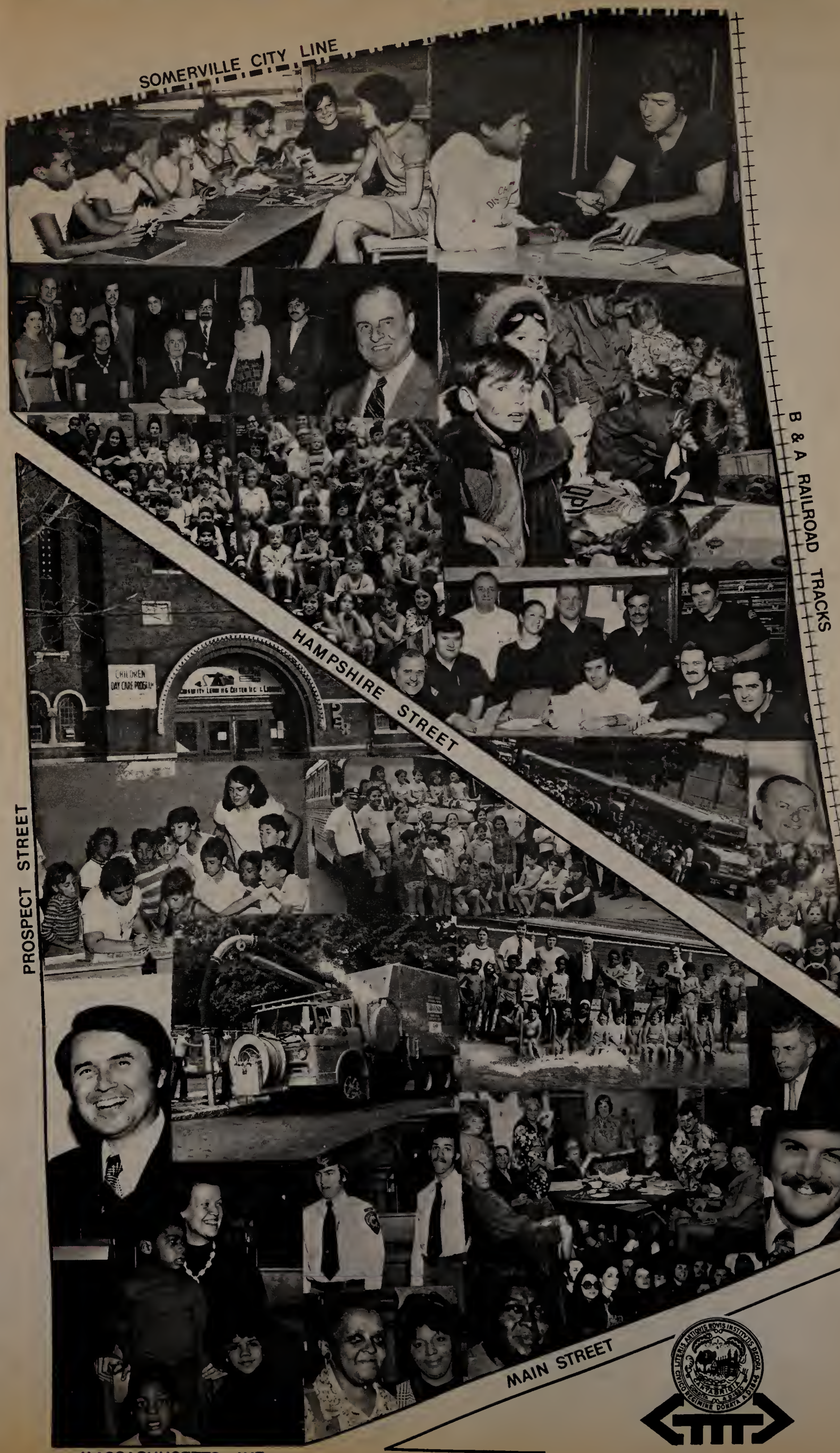
1. INSTRUCTIONAL AIDES, Cambridge's first institutionalized classroom scholastic aide program, begun by Model Cities in 1969, received its last year of full funding from Model Cities. Provision was made by the School Department to gradually assume full funding for the 22 aides employed under the program.
2. POLICE CADETS. Through the Model Cities Police Community Relations Project, 2 cadets were recruited and trained under the supervision of local law enforcement personnel. The success of the demonstration project was tangibly evident when the inclusion of 8 additional city-funded cadet openings was recommended for the 1973-74 Police Department Budget.
3. PRE-TEEN RECREATION & SPECIAL ACTIVITIES PROGRAM provided leisure time activities for thousands of Area 3 & 4 youth and adults under Model Cities contracts with the Community Schools Program and Cambridge Redevelopment Authority.
4. AREA 4 PORTABLE SWIMMING POOL, purchased by Model Cities, with operational costs jointly funded by Model Cities and the City Recreation Department, the pool continued to afford residents an opportunity for supervised water sports and a respite from summer heat.
5. ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES. With the Model Cities-funded purchase of a giant vacuum cleaner on wheels, the Department of Public Works initiated the systematic cleaning of approximately 500 catch basins and connecting sewer lines in the Model Neighborhood. Cambridge's first female street cleaners were hired through the project to facilitate cleaner business areas.
6. COORDINATED HEALTH SERVICES were available for all area residents at the Neighborhood Family Care Center, Inc. One of but a small number of similar neighborhood centers in the nation, the Center continued to operate with both private and public funding. Plans for licensure as a free-standing clinic in 1973 were initiated and approved by the resident and professional board members.
7. CAMPING SCHOLARSHIPS for pre-teens were awarded to 60 youths for a one-week stay at the YMCA'S Camp Massapoag. The experimental camping program was headed by the Cambridge Camping Association under joint funding from the Department of Welfare and Model Cities.
8. COMMUNITY LEARNING CENTER. Programs in English-As-A-Second Language, High School Equivalency and Adult Basic Education enrolled over 300 students. Additionally, hundreds of area residents participated in college-level courses at the Center and local universities. Although successfully operated by the Cambridge Public Library in 1972, plans were finalized to place the Center under the School Department to maximize future state and federal funding opportunities.
9. HOMEOWNER'S REHABILITATION grants under contract with the Cambridge Corporation brought to 200 the number of rehabilitated housing units in the Model Neighborhood.
10. SENIOR CITIZEN DROP-IN CENTERS were opened in both Areas 3 and 4 at the Langley Building and Newtowne Court. Administered under contract with the Cambridge Hospital, the Centers provided comprehensive health, social service, and recreational programs to hundreds of elderly residents of the Model Neighborhood.
11. HOT LUNCH PROGRAM. Senior Citizens, most of whom resided at the J. F. Kennedy Apartments, daily received a nutritionally sound hot meal. The program was operated at and by staff from St. Mary's High School Cafeteria.
12. CHALLENGE, an educational and summer recreation program of the Phillips Brooks House at Harvard University was expanded throughout th Model Neighborhood. Young adults were enrolled at programs located at St. Mary's Elementary, the Harrington, and Roberts Schools.
13. REFERRAL SERVICES FOR NON-ENGLISH-SPEAKING were made available to Portuguese, Italian, and Spanish-speaking residents under agreements with C.O.P.A. and the Spanish Council.
14. NEIGHBORHOOD FACILITIES planning efforts, undertaken in cooperation with M.I.T., resulted in the receipt of 2 federal grants, bringing to $800,000 a Model Cities and local financing fund for construction, rehabilitation, and restoration activities. Three sites were awarded funds - Margare Fuller House, Sullivan Post, and the Blouin Building lot at Columbia and Hampshire Streets.
15. ALL DAY CHILD CARE was provided for 60 pre-school youngsters at the Model Cities Day Care Center. Cambridge Headstart, Inc. served as operating agency for the Center. Model Cities funds were augmented by a grant from the Mass. Dept. of Public Welfare even though free services were available to persons not receiving public assistance.
16. PUBLIC HOUSING MODERNIZATION plans were assisted by a grant to the Cambridge Public Housing Tenant Senate for resident organizing activities. In October plans were approved to phase out Senate funding given the promise of modernization implementation by the Housing Authority.
17. MULTI-ETHNIC CURRICULUM for Cambridge Public School students was instituted through a grant to the Social Science Department. The program brought students in touch, many for the first time, with their own heritage and other cultures.
18. OPEN SPACE recreation and beautification plans were approved for the following sites selected by the Model Cities Board: Donnelly Field; Columbia, Worcester, Suffolk, Washington and Norfolk Streets; Washington Elms and Newtowne Court; Main Street; and the Department of Public Works Sandlot on Norfolk Street.

Following a summer-long planning effort by the Model Cities Board, CDA, Inc. Planning Councils and neighborhood approval, the 4th Year Program for Model Cities was approved by City Council in October.

The plan represented a fuller commitment of local agencies of government, private bodies, and the City of Cambridge to assume fiscal responsibility for programs begun by Model Cities.

Late in the year, the U. S. Office of Housing and Urban Development served notice to the City Manager that, at his discretion, Model Cities planning and evaluative efforts could be utilized on a city-wide basis.

CAMBRIDGE MODEL NEIGHBORHOOD



Productive Year for Planning and Development

The Planning and Development Department expanded its services greatly in 1972 and enjoyed a year marked with numerous significant accomplishments in the areas of comprehensive planning, zoning, planning studies, transportation planning, development and project administration. A summary of projects and work accomplished during the year demonstrates the wide variety of services offered by the Department.

COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING AND PROGRAMMING

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PROGRAM (CIP) – In cooperation with the City Manager, the Department prepared the "1972 Capital Budget and Capital Improvements Program – 1972 to 1977", the City's long-range financial plan. It was the fourth year in a row the Department has prepared the CIP.

SPECIAL ZONING DISTRICTS – The Department focused special attention in revising the Zoning Ordinance in several sections of the City. Among special zoning districts prepared in draft form were the Riverfront Zone and the Harvard Square Overlay District. The Riverfront District is a landmark in that it provided the City with a customized set of land use controls to guide development in a large area of the City that will see significant redevelopment activity over the next decade. In another sense, it is a landmark because it represents a definitive planning input by the City prior to, rather than in the wake of large-scale development activity.

EVALUATION OF KENDALL SQUARE URBAN RENEWAL PROJECT – At the request of the Cambridge Redevelopment Authority, the Department staff conducted a technical review of the CRA's Concept Plans for the Kendall Square Urban Renewal Project. The evaluation covered land use proposals, compatibility with the East Cambridge neighborhood, circulation and public improvements.

ZONING – The Department continued to assist the Planning Board in the preparation of recommendations for the Board of Zoning Appeal on zoning cases which affect the integrity of the Zoning Ordinance. Assistance rendered by the Department involved interpretation of the Zoning Ordinance, design review of development proposals, and enforcement checks to insure compliance with the Zoning Ordinance.

PLANNING BOARD MEETINGS – The Department provided general staff support and technical assistance to the Planning Board.

PLANNING STUDIES

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (CDP) – In December 1972, work was largely completed on the federally-funded Community Development Program which has been initiated by the City in 1967. The CDP activities consist of 98 products within 16 components or study areas. Major accomplishments of the CDP included:

U.S. CENSUS DATA – Two reports were published analyzing Census data: "Social Characteristics of Cambridge – Volume 2" and "1970 Census Statistics for Cambridge, Massachusetts – Social, Economic and Housing Data, Fourth Count, City-Wide."

PLANNING INFORMATION DATA FILES – A number of additional computer files were developed including building permits file, area studies file, master file of Cambridge firms, and others.

AUTOMATED LAND USE LISTINGS – For every structure or vacant parcel of land in the City, a land use listing was recorded by address with information concerning description of land use, number of dwelling units, square feet of land, and assessed value of land and buildings.



Planning and development staff members, together with the Planning Board, joined citizens, architects, and developers in long hard work to make possible unprecedented apartment housing at 808 Memorial Drive. Unusual features of the 301-unit development include 20% ownership by the Riverside Cambridgeport Community Corporation, the mixing of high, middle and low income apartments together, and large-scale provision of community space perhaps eventually to include a multi-service center and health center. Total development value: $13 million.

HOUSING NEEDS REPORTS – The housing component staff prepared three reports in a series of Cambridge "Housing Needs" publications: "The Family: Low and Moderate Income Housing"; "Market Rate Housing" and "Profile of Housing Stock."

RENT CONTROL – At the request of the newly-formed Cambridge Rent Control Board the staff conducted a survey of newspaper advertisements for apartments to determine annual rent increase between 1960 and 1970.

CITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND LAND DEVELOPMENT – To assist the new City Council Committee on Housing and Land Development in formulating city-wide housing policy, work was initiated in 1972 in the establishment of housing goals and alternatives which will eventually culminate in a Comprehensive Housing Plan.

STUDIES OF ELDERLY POPULATION NEEDS IN CAMBRIDGE – Twelve separate reports were prepared by the Planning and Development Department ranging from pre-retirement counseling program development to the evaluation of free bus service.

ETHINIC MINORITIES IN CAMBRIDGE – Two published reports were completed, an unabridged version and a summary report dealing with the problems of the City's Portugese population.

CAMBRIDGE HEALTH SURVEY – The Department cooperated with Cambridge City Hospital in a door-to-door questionnaire survey of 850 selected Cambridge households. Results of this survey will be used to establish new programs and services.

1972 DIRECTORY OF ESTABLISHMENTS – In 1972, the major achievment of the economic development and manpower planning staff was the publication of "Cambridge Six Square Miles of Opportunity: 1972 Directory of Establishments", a comprehensive inventory of economic activity in Cambridge. The Directory is a useful reference listing 2,700 business establishments in manufacturing, service, wholesale and retail trade, professional services, institutional and government sectors.

EAST CAMBRIDGE TRAFFIC SURVEY – Basic data was collected for a comprehensive transportation traffic survey covering the East Cambridge neighborhood. Specific work items include a roadside interview survey, traffic volume and classification counts, journey to work survey, evaluation of public transportation; parking survey inventory; and rail use inventory.

HARVARD SOUARE PLANNING STUDIES – The Planning and Development Department recognized the need for a large-scale planning program in the Harvard Square area brought on by a complex assortment of current and potential problems. Subjects covered are: Volume 1 – "Critique of Prior Plans"; Volume 2 – "Physical and Economic Characterisltcs"; Volume 3 – "Circulation"; Volume 4 – "Parking"; Volume 5 – "Urban Design Analysis" and Volume 6 – "Harvard Square Policy Plan". Completion is targeted for early 1974.

TRANSPORTATION WORK

RESEARCH WORK FOR U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION – During 1972, the Department's transportation planners worked with staff members from the Traffic and Parking Department and the Police Department to complete research work for which the City of Cambridge received a grant of $50,000 by the U.S. Department of Transportation. The study team produced a three-volume report for the Federal Government entitled "Improving the Transportation Planning Process in Cambridge and Other Small Cities."

BOSTON TRANSPORTATION PLANNING REVIEW – The Department continued its active participation in the Governor's restudy of transportation plans within Route 128. This restudy, known as the "Boston Transportation Planning Review", involved many issues of deep concern to Cambridge, including the Inner Belt, the Route 2 Extension, the Western Connector, the Red Line Extension, the Circumferential Transit Line, and the proposed truck route through East Cambridge.

STAR MARKET BUS FOR THE ELDERLY – Staff members from the Department played a lead role in working with a task force to plan and develop a Star Market special bus service for the elderly.

TRUCK PROBLEM – The serious problem posed by heavy truck movements through the River-Western-Prospect corridor, as well as through other parts of Cambridge, was the focus of extensive work by the Department during the year, together with Traffic and Parking staff members, the citizens' group "HALT", the City of Somerville, the M.I.T. Planning Office, and the State. It is possible that this work will bear first fruit in the form of a State approved night and weekend ban on through trucks carrying nondangerous cargo in the River-Western-Prospect corridor.

NORTH TERMINAL AREA STUDY – This State study has the goal of improving transportation in the area around the Charles River downstream from the Longfellow Bridge. During the year, the Department joined with Traffic and Parking staff to prevent the State from using Memorial Drive as a major link between I-93 and Boston.

CAMBRIDGE PAYMENT TO MBTA – At the request of the State, the Planning and Development Department conducted boarding counts at all four Cambridge MBTA stations in late 1972. The results were instrumental in supporting the Cambridge position that the formula for assessing MBTA costs against Cambridge is unfair.

OTHER TRANSPORTATION ACTIVITIES – Other work on transportation problems during 1972 included participation in studies of transportation improvements for the elderly, initiation of an East Cambridge Transportation Study, preparation of a draft for the City Manager's report to the State on the proposed Route 2 Relocation Project, work in support of the City Manager's effort to prevent MBTA from replacing the trackless trolley fleet with diesel buses, and staffing the City Manager's Task Force on the Harvard-Alewife Tunneling Study.

DEVELOPMENT WORK

PREPARATION OF APPLICATIONS FOR GRANTS – In 1972, the Department prepared the following applications: to the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD): Workable Program for Community Improvement, Open Space Program, Neighborhood Facilities, Comprehensive Planning and Management Assistance Program; to the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation (BOR): Land and Water Use Conservation Fund; to the Massachusetts Bureau of Library Extension: Library Construction.

NORTH CAMBRIDGE SKATING RINK – The Department's Development Division analyzed the feasibility of alternative sites; conducted meetings with a Task Force, the MDC, and the Parks and Recreation Department; and negotiated an agreed upon site with the MDC.

EAST CAMBRIDGE FIRE STATION – At the request of the Fire Chief, an evaluation of fire protection in East Cambridge, entitled "East Cambridge Fire Station Location Analysis" was presented to Chief Cremins, the City Manager and City Council for their evaluation.

1972-1973 OPEN SPACE PROGRAMS – The City completed design work on seven federally funded Open Space projects in 1972: Cambridge Common (Phase I), East Cambridge (2), Model Cities (2), and Riverside-Cambridgeport (2). Under the 1972 Open Space Program, the Department submitted an application to the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) for projects in the following areas: West Cambridge, Cambridge Common (Phase II), and Business District Beautification.

HOLIDAY INN – The Department represented the City in a long series of negotiations with the developer of a proposed Holiday Inn to be located in Harvard Square, which resulted in modifications of the design.

RE-USE OF CITY DUMP – The Department supervised a feasibility survey done by consulting soil engineers, held several public hearings on re-use alternatives and initiated a re-use analysis of the 52-acre area.

NORTH CAMBRIDGE SCHOOL ENROLLMENT – The Staff developed several alternatives to avoid the necessity for a portable school.

GREEN-FRANKLIN-PEARL PROJECT – The Department continued its role as coordinator and liaison between the State and local agencies involved in the unique joint use development project in Central Square. Uses include a City-owned garage, a housing project for the elderly and a branch library. During the year, the Department's efforts largely influenced an increase in State funding for housing in excess of $800,000.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

REORGANIZATION – During the year, reorganization efforts by Director Robert A. Bowyer resulted in the creation of five departmental divisions with a supervising division head and a supportive professional staff.

CAMBRIDGE PLANNING BOARD – Prepared and submitted three major petitions for zoning amendments: The Harvard Square Overlay District, the Riverfront Zone and Halfway Houses. Two new appointments were made to the Planning Board from areas which previously had little representation on the Board. Charles Nowiszewski was appointed from East Cambridge and Cornelius Sughrue from North Cambridge. Member John M. Woolsey was re-appointed for another five-year term. Arthur C. Parris was reelected as Planning Board Chairman.

Active Year for Traffic and Parking Department

by George Teso
Director, Dept. of
Traffic & Parking

The Traffic and Parking Department is responsible for maintaining the efficient and safe transport of people and goods over the public ways of Cambridge. To accomplish this, the Department installs and maintains all traffic signs, signals, channelization, parking meters; makes and publishes all traffic regulations; and works with other departments in the City on related matters as necessary.

Since 1970, Traffic and Parking has developed an increasingly productive working relationship with the Planning and Development Department. Together, the two departments are working for better transportation of all types in the City and often cooperate with other cities and the State to achieve this goal. An example is found in the current development of the Green-Franklin-Pearl project, which has involved several city departments as well as State and Federal agencies. The project will provide a 290 space garage, a branch library, 200 units of elderly housing, and headquarters for the Cambridge Housing Authority.

During 1972, the Traffic and Parking Department worked with Planning and Development staff members to complete a study for the U.S. Department of Transportation on "Improving the Transportation Planning Process in Cambridge and other Small Cities". In addition, the two departments worked together on a number of studies, including Parking and Circulation in Southwest Harvard Square, the Kendall Square Renewal Project, the East Cambridge Transportation Study, the TOPICS Program, overall Harvard Square Traffic and Parking problems, the Red Line Extension, the Boston Transportation Planning Review, the Boston-Cambridge Parking Study, O'Brien Highway Signalization, and the Under-the-Common Parking Garage Feasibility Study — all with the objective of providing Cambridge with the best traffic and transportation systems possible.

Traffic Studies, Regulations and Investigations

During the year, several comprehensive traffic studies were performed in order to better understand problems that had developed and to find appropriate solutions. For example, at the intersection of Upland Road and Massachusetts Avenue, which has long been a congested point, it was found that 85% of the vehicles approaching on Upland Road were commuters seeking a shortcut. A tentative solution was tried: all left turns from Upland Road were prohibited. After six weeks it was found that congestion problems in the immediate vicinity of the intersection and in Porter Square were greatly reduced, and this restriction was made permanent.

Similarly, residents of Franklin Street requested a survey as part of a tot-lot development. The survey showed that most of the traffic was using Franklin Street as an alternate to Massachusetts Avenue. (The 85th percentile speed in front of the proposed tot-lot was 24 M.P.H. — too fast for the safety of the children.) Appropriate warning signs were installed to make the street near the tot-lot safer.

During the year, work was continued on the truck problem in the easterly half of Cambridge, in a joint effort with the Department of Planning and Development and the Cambridge Police Department, as well as the State DPW, citizen groups, and officials of Somerville and Boston. In October, formal requests were sent to the State by both Cambridge and Somerville asking for approval of a night and weekend ban on through trucks carrying non-dangerous cargo over River, Western, Prospect and Washington (in Somerville). The State has indicated that it may approve this request after Rutherford Avenue is completed and open to traffic in late 1973, provided that Cambridge and Somerville can muster sufficient resources for installing required signs and policing the ban.

The TOPICS Program moved forward in 1972 with interconnected signalization for 9 intersections scheduled for completion in late 1973 at a cost of approximately $230,000. The program's Areawide Plan for Cambridge was completed in November, 1972. The State has been requested to begin work on Project No. 1 as defined in this plan. This includes improvements to Alewife Brook Parkway and Fresh Pond Parkway, a traffic signal system Master Controller for the eastern part of Cambridge, and improvements to Memorial Drive and Boylston Street, at a total cost of approximately $650,000. TOPICS is a joint Federal-State-City program to update traffic systems and increase safety, with projects implemented at no capital cost to the City.

During the year, 515 requests and complaints were received — a 15% increase over 1971. Nearly half involved parking problems, with the balance concerned with one way streets, speed limits, loading zones, etc. The resulting investigations led to the establishment of 90 new regulations.

SIGNS

Installation of the new symbol and multi-colored signs was begun during the year. This is in response to a change in the State and Federal sign standards in 1971. A total of 1648 signs were installed or replaced, a slight increase over the previous year. All school and school crossings were re-signed, and many signs were replaced by reflective ones. A new high-intensity sign material, advertised as three times brighter than existing signs, is being field tested and will be evaluated in 1973.

PARKING

The Department worked on many different projects during the year to ease the critical parking shortage in Cambridge. These included the Green-Franklin-Pearl 290-space garage; the construction of two new municipal parking lots; negotiations with large businesses and institutions to allow residents to use their parking lots when empty (nights and weekends); and the design and implementation of the City's first Resident Parking Sticker Program. The latter program was instituted in lower Cambridgeport at the request of the City Council, as authorized by Chapter 340 of the Acts of 1972. The initial test program identified several problems involving guests, doctors' offices, churches, etc., which were solved with appropriate modifications.

The Parking Meter Program contributed over $200,000 to the Parking Fund as established under State law. An additional $450,000 was added to the fund from fines collected by Middlesex County. In an effort to help the Court and the City, the Traffic and Parking Department investigated over 800 complaints about parking tickets issued during the year.

CHANNELIZATION, SIGNALS, AND PERMITS

Due to its proven importance, the City's Pavement Marking Program is undergoing continual improvement by the Department, in order to make the streets of Cambridge safer for walking and driving. During 1972, 1325 crosswalks and 690 stop lines were painted, as well as 18 miles of single yellow lines, 15 miles of double yellow lines, and 32 miles of skip white lines. The new "international" design crosswalk was used, and experiments were undertaken with a new covering for traffic islands.

1972 was a busy year for the signal division. Optically-limited signals were added to three intersections; seven intersections were brought under signalization; and three intersections were designed and put under bid for addition to the City's computer-connected traffic system in 1973. Twelve-inch overhead flashing beacons were added to Taylor Square, and nine intersections were scheduled for signal installation or reconstruction under the TOPICS Program.



"Parking by Permit Only" Sign used by Traffic and Parking Department in its new residential parking sticker program.

A total of 332 permit applications were received in 1972, of which all but 10 were approved. Sixty-six covered street closings for processions, fairs, block parties, parades, construction projects, oversized loads, etc., and the balance covered temporary street obstructions, principally for construction purposes. One of the most controversial permits issued was for the closing of Brattle Street between Palmer and Church Streets for use as a mall. During the six-month trial period there were no adverse effects on Harvard Square traffic flow. The businessmen of the area felt, however, that "The Mall" was depressing sales, and the City Council voted that it be discontinued until the concept could be reviewed in the context of a comprehensive Harvard Square Plan.

City Environmental Problems Crowd Conservation Agenda

The Conservation Commission began the year with a crowded agenda and with five newly-appointed members. The Commission dealt with open space planning, transportation issues, recycling, street tree improvements, zoning issues, park and playground maintenance, noise pollution, and environmental education.

In January, the Commission applied for and later received a special $5,000 grant from the Ford Foundation. These funds, to be matched with an equal amount of money from the city Capital Improvements Program, were set aside to be used to hire landscape consultant help in articulating open space uses during the planning of the 51 acres of the former City Dump.

The Commission worked jointly with the Forestry Division and other interested parties on a program to extend and improve the quality of street plantings in Cambridge. The Commission was particularly interested in the development of a strong City-wide tree planting and management program, because it believed that street trees can do much to enhance neighborhood greenery both by acting as a connector between existing green spaces and by introducing a few trees into neighborhoods where there is little existing greenery. Over the next few years the effects of these measures should start to become visible as existing trees are better protected and cared for, and as higher quality trees are planted.

The City's concerns over parking, the Red Line extension and the environmental effects of these and other transportation proposals occupied the Commission throughout the year. Commission members attended numerous public meetings and planning sessions, and were represented in the Mayor's Tunnelling Task Force and the Harvard Square Task Force.

Citizens' complaints over noise and vibration caused by heavy truck traffic on Prospect Street led to a series of Commission-sponsored hearings on noise pollution and means of correcting it. Representatives of HALT (Humans Against Loud Trucks), the Boston Transportation Planning Review, the Massachusetts Attorney General's Office, the City Department of Planning and Development, the Registry of Motor Vehicles, the State Department of Public Health, the City of Somerville, the Boston Bar Association and others met in sessions during the fall. These sessions led to a series of proposals for rerouting trucks away from residential streets during evening and early morning hours.

The Commission met in conjunction with the Department of Planning and Development and the City's Historical Commission, in planning for the use of federal open space grant funds for renovating the Cambridge Common. Through close cooperation, the three City bodies have developed detailed plans for restoring and caring for grass and trees on the Common and for accommodating public events by means of an attractive open brick plaza.

The Commission opposed a threat to the City's drinking water supply at Hobbs Brook Reservoir. The Commission requested a consultant's report on the potential dangers of a proposed highway (relocation of existing Route 2 in Lincoln) which showed that loss of water supply and increased salt and oil content could result from the taking of 40 acres of Cambridge watershed land and the construction of the 6-lane highway adjacent to the reservoir. The Commission sponsored a City Council resolution opposing the highway which led to successful efforts to defeat a bill in the legislature to take the land.

Earth Week was celebrated in Cambridge under Commission sponsorship. The Commission arranged for a series of seminars on open space planning, transportation and recycling and, as part of the events of Earth Week, organized clean-ups at Fresh Pond, Gore Street Playground and Hoyt Field. Cambridge joined with five other communities to stage an Earth Walk along the open spaces from the Boston Common to Walden Pond, which included an overnight camp on Belmont's conservation land and a lecture on the Cambridge water land at Hobbs Brook Reservoir.

As an environmental agency, the Commission advised the City on a number of perplexing local and regional issues affecting the quality of life in Cambridge. The Commission had joint membership on the Harvard Square Task Force and considered the numerous environmental problems of locating the Kennedy Library on the MBTA yards. The Commission was the first City agency to pass a resolution calling for a redesign of the proposed Holiday Inn on Mount Auburn Street. The Commission studied Planning Department proposals for construction of a garage beneath the Cambridge Common. It participated in planning for the work on the Charles River through joint membership on the Charles River Watershed Association and a City committee for liaison with the MDC. The Commission had a working representative on the North Cambridge Skating Rink Siting Committee, whose work led to the proposal for locating an MDC skating rink on the site of the former City Dump as part of an overall recreation plan for that site. The Commission supported neighborhood efforts to have Blair Pond taken under public ownership for recreational purposes. The Commission sponsored a community-wide recycling effort which included the Cambridge League of Women Voters, the Sierra Club, the Department of Public Works, the City Council Subcommittee on the Environment, the Ecology Club of the Cambridge High and Latin School and others. This resulted in Cambridge being the largest city in Massachusetts to have a full-scale newspaper collection and recycling program.

Commission members for 1972 were: Robert C. Thompson, Chairman; Mrs. Garrett Birkhoff, Vice-Chairman; John E. Gregory; Miss Nancy Page; Wilson H. Rains; J.E. Robinson; Mrs. Jacek von Henneberg.

CAMBRIDGE BALANCE SHEET — DECEMBER 31, 1972

ASSETS

CASH		$2,918,501.95
PETTY CASH		668.00
FEDERAL REV. SHARING FUNOS INVESTEO		894,686.00
ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE		
Real Estate Taxes	$2,087,394.07	
Personal Property Taxes	181,759.98	
		2,269,154.05
ASSESSMENTS		6,106.95
MOTOR VEHICLE EXCISE TAXES		962,756.92
TAX TITLES AND POSSESSIONS		529,366.77
OEPARTMENTAL		
Inspection of Bldgs.	$5,040.00	
Pole and Conduit Comm.	142.00	
Cambridge Hospital	1,404,211.60	
Medical Assistance	133,045.83	
Veterans' Benefits	539,304.36	
School	4,135.00	
		2,085,878.79
COUNTY HEALTH ASSESSMENT		.01
STATE ASSESSMENTS — UNOERESTIMATES		
Metropolitan Park Tax	172,267.89	
Mass. Bay Transp. Auth.	47,981.42	
		220,249.31
OVERLAY OEFICITS		746,999.28
OVERORAWN APPROPRIATIONS		155,477.29
AGENCY		580.81
TOTAL ASSETS		$10,790,426.13

LIABILITIES AND RESERVES

FEOERAL REV. SHARING FUNOS PL 92-512		$894,686.00
REAL ESTATE TAXES		39,384.00
SIOEWALK ASSESSMENT AOOEO		293.56
MOTOR VEHICLE EXCISE TAXES		219.71
OEPARTMENTAL		
Treasury	$327,124.75	
Public Works	1,534.00	
Aid/Fam. w. Dep. Children	35.00	
		328,693.75
COUNTY TAX		87,248.25
APPROPRIATION BALANCES		2,970,128.65
GUARANTEE OEPOSITS		148,691.05
AGENCY		
City Clerk — Oog Licenses	95.65	
City Clerk — Sporting Licenses	384.50	
Treasurer — Oog Officer	6.00	
Constable Fees	726.13	
Savings Bond Deductions	2,718.11	
Withholding Tax, Federal	35,764.60	
Withholding Tax, State	114,166.98	
Unidentified Receipts	4,798.08	
Teachers' Retirement System	21.25	
Sheltered Annuities (Teachers')	11,081.00	
Continental Casualty Co.	774.66	
Aetna Life Ins. Co.	42.00	
Blue Cross/Blue Shield	71,347.81	
Medicare	10,002.59	
Health & Life Ins.	629.84	
State Aid/Regional Schools	3,490.00	
Restitution Collected for Camb. Housing Tenant Senate	812.00	
Redev. Auth. Rent Collections	810.00	
Taxes Payed in Advance	100.00	
Tailings	17,044.46	
		274,815.66
GIFTS AND BEQUESTS		2,581.00
FUNOS		
Merrill Fund	16,379.38	
Smith Hughs Fund	14,545.42	
Hopkins Fund	2,742.06	
Kinnear Fund	7,737.11	
Bullock Fund	26,658.48	
Futterman Fund	242.20	
Camb. Plant & Garden Fund	684.55	
Mass. Soc./Cincinnati F nd	705.28	
Melville Shoe Corp. Fund	500.00	
Thomas McAnn Fund	363.49	
		70,557.97
INCOME TRUST FUNDS (School, Welfare, Library, Sanders Temperance)		18,766.97
FEDERAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM		254,833.39
SCHOOL ATHLETIC FUND		13,954.35
HEALTH COMMUNITY RESEARCH/ HOOO FOUNOATION		166.18
REIMBURSEMENT/ CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS		5,250.00
RECOVERIES (Old Age, Medical, Oisability, Veterans Programs)		43,972.60
STATE GRANT/ AIO TO PUBLIC LIBRARIES		9,837.22
STATE GRANT/ OEPT. YOUTH SERVICES		171,466.00
STATE ASSESSMENTS — OVERESTIMATES		80,541.91
REVENUE RESERVED FOR APPROPRIATION		
Sale of City Land	3,613.28	
Sale of Real Estate	398,800.00	
Cemetery Sales	4,875.00	
Parking Fund	596,601.21	
		$1,003,889.49
REVENUE RESERVED UNTIL COLLECTEO		
Sidewalk Assessment	5,923.05	
Motor Vehicle Excise Tax	962,537.21	
Tax Title Revenue	535,937.36	
Departmental	1,757,185.04	
		3,261,582.66
PREMIUMS — GENERAL LOANS		43,275.72
OVERLAY 1960—RESERVEO FOR ABATEMENT		.20
OVERLAY SURPLUS		1,519.08
RESERVE FOR PETTY CASH		66.00
SURPLUS REVENUE		875,413.31
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND RESERVES		$10,790,426.13

ASSETS — WATER DEPARTMENT

CASH		$863.770.73
ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE		
Metered Rates	$526,635.44	
Miscellaneous Charge	11,541.13	
Liens	31,251.32	
		569,427.89
OVERDRAWN APPROPRIATIONS		11,144.74
TOTAL WATER DEPARTMENT ASSETS		$1,444,343.36

LIABILITIES AND RESERVES—WATER DEPARTMENT

APPROPRIATION BALANCES	308,528.87
COLLECTIONS IN AOVANCE OF COMMITMENTS	6,784.50
WATER LIENS	17,517.04
GUARANTEE OEPOSITS	212,941.07
REVENUE RESERVEO UNTIL COLLECTEO	548,463.75
SURPLUS REVENUE RESERVEO FOR APPROPRIATIONS	18,660.56
SURPLUS RESERVEO FOR NON-WATER PURPOSES	331,447.57
TOTAL WATER DEPT. LIABILITIES AND RESERVES	$1,444,343.36

ASSETS — CITY NON-REVENUE ACCOUNTS

CASH		$2,457,993.99
NON-REVENUE CASH INVESTMENTS		2,358,965.11
ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE		
State Aid to Local Highways (Chap. 90)	$9,096.43	
County Aid to Local Highways	6,543.27	
State Aid to Local Highways (Chap. 519 & 90)	161,004.50	
Fed. Aid Publ. Wks. Projct	2,622.00	
		179,266.20
LOANS AUTHORIZEO		15,388,333.00
TOTAL CITY NON-REVENUE ACCOUNT ASSETS		$20,384,558.30

LIABILITIES AND RESERVES CITY NON-REVENUE ACCOUNTS

APPROPRIATION BALANCES	4,755,425.60
RESERVE FOR STATE/ COUNTY AIO TO HIGHWAYS	176,644.20
FEO. AIO PUBL. WORKS REVENUE	3,302.00
LOANS UNISSUEO	15,388,333.00
FEOERAL GRANT — CIVIL OEFENSE (Emergency Operating Center at Hospital)	60,853.50
TOTAL CITY NON-REV. ACCT. LIABILITIES/RESERVES	$20,384,558.30

ASSETS — WATER NON-REVENUE ACCOUNTS

CASH	$48,430.52

LIABILITIES AND RESERVES WATER NON-REVENUE ACCOUNTS

APPROPRIATION BALANCES	$48,430.52

LARGEST TAXPAYERS

The following is a list of assessed valuations for property owned in Cambridge by the City's 14 largest taxpayers in 1972, as compiled by the Board of Assessors.

1972 ASSESSED VALUATIONS

	REAL	PERSONAL	TOTAL
Cambridge Electric Light Co.	$3,896,800.	$22,758,200.	$26,655,000.00
New England Telephone & Telegraph	3,380,000.	10,563,000.	13,943,000.
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	10,757,400.	0	10,757,400.
President & Fellows of Harvard College	6,789,400.	0	6,789,400.
Gerald W. Blakley, Jr., et al, Trs. Cabot, Cabot & Forbes Land Trust	6,146,000.	0	6,146,000.
Commonwealth Gas Co.	1,597,500.	4,405,600.	6,003,100.
New England Mutual Life Ins.	3,105,900.	0	3,105,900.
Cambridge Steam	69,100.	2,673,300.	2,742,400.
Adrian Broggini, et als, Trs. of Cambridge Enterprises	2,183,300.	0	2,183,300.
Harlow Properties	2,078,500.	0	2,078,500.
O. Kelley Anderson, et als, Trs. of Real Estate Investment Trust	1,731,300.	0	1,731,300.
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber Co.	1,615,000.	0	1,615,000.
W. R. Grace & Co.	1,453,400.	0	1,453,400.
Max Wasserman	1,421,900.	0	1,421,900.

FINANCIAL RECAPITULATION

This financial recapitulation is taken from the work sheet used by the Board of Assessors in establishing the 1972 tax rate. A detailed itemization of these figures is available at the Assessors' Office, City Hall.

A. FOR CAMBRIOGE OPERATIONS		
Total Requirement for Covering Appropriations Voted		$57,050,908.11
Oeficits Due to Prior Year Abatements Exceeding Overlay		822,688.18
Offsets to Cherry Sheet Estimated Receipts		159,169.68
Overdrafts		51,034.48
B. COUNTY TAX ANO ASSESSMENTS		
County Tax	$2,319,395.47	
County Hospital	127,165.62	2,446,561.09
C. STATE TAX AND ASSESSMENTS		
Audit of Municipal Accounts	16.91	
State Examination of Retirement System	1,854.90	
Metropolitan Oistricts Area	1,703,014.72	
Mass. Bay Transportation Authority	3,843,438.00	
Elderly Retiree Program	19,660.88	
Motor Vehicle Excise Tax Bills	5,821.95	
1971 Cherry Sheet Underestimate	72.91	5,573,880.27
O. OVERLAY OF CURRENT YEAR		1,187,971.48
E. GROSS AMOUNT TO BE RAISED		$67,292,213.29
F. ESTIMATEO RECEIPTS ANO AVAILABLE FUNOS		
1972 Estimated Receipts		
Cherry Street	3,770,593.68	
Motor Vehicle and Trailer Excise	1,457,602.09	
Licenses	395,926.75	
Special Assessments/ City Hospital	6,800,000.00	
General Government	112,486.38	
Protection of Persons and Property	39,717.54	
Health and Sanitation	521.20	
Highways	46,777.97	
Infirmary	448,458.41	
School	32,446.56	
Libraries	11,416.93	
Recreation	81,185.42	
Water Oepartment	2,301,965.30	
Cemetery	48,640.20	
Interest	238,674.32	
In Lieu of Taxes	481,745.55	
		16,268,158.30
Overestimates (Cherry Sheet)		105,755.17
Available Funds		2,427,978.22
TOTAL ESTIMATED RECEIPTS AND AVAILABLE FUNDS		$18,801,891.69
G. NET AMOUNT TO BE RAISED BY TAXATION		$48,490,321.60
H. TAXABLE PROPERTY		
Personal Property/ Assessed Value	43,679,500.00	
Real Estate Assessed Value	281,758,900.00	
Total Taxable Property	$325,438,400.00	
1972 Tax Rate	$149.00	
Total to be Raised from Personal Property Tax		6,508,245.50
Total to be Raised from Real Estate Tax		41,982,076.10
TOTAL TAXES LEVIED ON PROPERTY		$48,490,321.60

BONDED DEBT SUMMARY
DECEMBER 31, 1972
OUTSIDE DEBT LIMIT $26,380,000.00
INSIDE DEBT LIMIT 2,345,000.00

TOTAL BONDED DEBT $28,725,000.00

Election Commission Reports 80% of Registered Voters Cast Ballot in 1972 Presidential Election

ELECTION COMMISSION
FRANCIS P. BURNS, Executive Secretary
CONSTANCE R. MILTON, Chairman
EDWARD J. SAMP, Jr
ANDREW T. TRODDEN

In 1972 there were 60,813 persons, 17 years of age and over on the police listing. This is an increase of 6,512 over the 1971 listing. In 1872 there were 880 deaths reported.

VOTING LIST

The May 2nd tally of voters showed

DEMOCRATS	23,471
REPUBLICANS	3,726
INDEPENDENTS	17,628
TOTAL	44,825

ELECTIONS

Three (3) elections were held in the calendar year of 1872.

Presidential Pre Primary	April 25th
State Primary	September 19th
Election	November 7th

Pre Presidential Primary was held on April 25, 1972

TOTAL BALLOT CAST.

DEMOCRATS	20,190
REPUBLICANS	1,516
VOTED	21,706

The August 19th tally of voters showed

DEMOCRATS	23,957
REPUBLICANS	3,706
INDEPENDENTS	19,342
TOTAL	47,007

Primary Election was held on September 19th.

TOTAL BALLOT CAST:

DEMOCRATS	17,855
REPUBLICANS	1,011
VOTED	18,666

Election day — November 7th

TOTAL BALLOT CAST	41,829

Approximately 80% of the registered voters voted.
For the first time in a Primary Election, voting by Absentee ballot was permitted

ABSENTEE BALLOTS RECEIVED

REGULAR	1,778
SERVICEMEN	86
UNDER THE ACTS	163
TOTAL	2,014

ELECTION

PRESIDENT · VICE-PRESIDENT		
McGOVERN & SHRIVER	30,486	
NIXON & AGNEW	10,464	
SENATOR IN CONGRESS		
BROOKS	18,263	
DRONEY	17,882	
GUREWITZ	3,821	
CONGRESSMAN		
O'NEILL, JR	31,675	
POWERS	5,522	

PRESIDENT · VICE-PRESIDENT
McGOVERN & SHRIVER 30,486
NIXON & AGNEW 10,464
SENATOR IN CONDRESS
BROOKS 18,263
DRONEY 17,882
GUREWITZ 3,821
CONGRESSMAN
O'NEILL, JR. 31,875
POWERS 5,522

STATE SENATOR		
2nd SUFFOLK	UMANA	7,149
	PIZZI	1,172
STATE SENATOR		
2nd MIDDLESEX	McCANN	12,622
	McKENNA, P	2,289
	WYLIE	6,363
STATE SENATOR		
3rd MIDDLESEX	McKENNA, O.	4,331
	MORAN	1,442
	WYLIE	78
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS		
	JENKINS	6,458
	MORRISON	7,837
	RALPH	26,485
	TSONGAS	23,001
REGISTER OF PROBATE		
	HARVEY	28,367
COUNTY TREASURER		
	BRENNAN	22,887
	BARNSTEAD	10,706
REPRESENTATIVE · FIRST MIDDLESEX		
	LOMBARDI	6,445
	TOOMEY	6,888
	AMATO	3,721
REPRESENTATIVE · SECOND MIDDLESEX		
	MAHONEY	6,035
	DOWNES	1,378
	PECK	3,440
REPRESENTATIVE · THIRD MIDDLESEX		
	FLAHERTY	10,370
	CRAPO	2,000
	O'NEILL III	10,118
	ROCHE	1,997
COUNCILLOR · THIRD DISTRICT		
	CRONIN	14,737
COUNCILLOR · FOURTH DISTRICT		
	McDONOUGH	6,982
COUNCILLOR · SIXTH DISTRICT		
	BRADLEY	4,386

QUESTION NO. 1
PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION

Do you approve of the adoption of an amendment to the constitution summarized below, which was approved by the General Court in a joint session of the two branches held June 18, 1969, received 221 votes in the affirmative and 22 in the negative, and in a joint session of the two branches held May 12, 1971, received 238 votes in the affirmative and 14 in the negative?

SUMMARY

The proposed amendment would authorize the Legislature to enact a law that agricultural and horticultural lands shall be valued, for taxation purposes, according to their agricultural or horticultural uses. No parcel of land less than five acres which has not been actively devoted to such uses for two years preceding the tax year could be valued at less than fair market value

YES 26,439 NO 7,581

QUESTION NO. 2
PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION

Do you approve of the adoption of an amendment to the constitution summarized below, which was approved by the General Court in a joint session of the two branches held June 18, 1969, received 143 votes in the affirmative and 113 in the negative, and in a joint session of the two branches held May 12, 1971, received 243 votes in the affirmative and 14 in the negative?

SUMMARY

The proposed amendment would bring the State Constitution into conformity with the 26th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States by setting the minimum age for voting at eighteen.

YES 30,009 NO 5,726

QUESTION NO 3
PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION
Do you approve of the adoption of an amendment to the constitution summarized below, which was approved by the General Court in a joint session of the two branches held June 18, 1969, received 258 votes in the affirmative and 0 in the negative, and in a joint session of the two branches held May 12, 1971, received 262 votes in the affirmative and 1 in the negative?

SUMMARY
The proposed amendment would remove the prohibition against paupers from voting.

YES 28,960 NO 5,618

QUESTION NO. 4
PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION
Do you approve of the adoption of an amendment to the constitution summarized below, which was approved by the General Court in a joint session of the two branches held June 18, 1969, received 264 votes in the affirmative and 1 in the negative, and in a joint session of the two branches held May 12, 1971, received 264 votes in the affirmative and 0 in the negative?

SUMMARY
The proposed amendment would authorize the Legislature to enact a law to permit the Commonwealth to make loans for tuition and board at any college, university or institution of higher learning to students who are residents of the Commonwealth.

YES 27,848 NO 7,959

QUESTION NO. 5
PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION
Do you approve of the adoption of an amendment to the constitution summarized below, which was approved by the General Court in a joint session of the two branches held August 5, 1969, received 239 votes in the affirmative and 0 in the negative, and in a joint session of the two branches held May 12, 1971, received 266 votes in the affirmative and 0 in the negative?

SUMMARY
The proposed amendment would annul Article 49 of the Articles of Amendment to the Constitution and substitute a new amendment which declares that the people have the right to clean air and water, freedom from excessive and unnecessary noise, and the natural, scenic, historic and esthetic qualities of their environment. It further declares that the protection of the right to the conservation, development and utilization of the agricultural, mineral, forest, water, air and other natural resources is a public purpose.
The Legislature is authorized to adopt necessary legislation and to provide for eminent domain takings where required for the purposes of the amendment. Any property so taken may only be used for other purposes or disposed of upon a two-thirds vote of the Legislature

YES 30,296 NO 4,471

QUESTION NO. 6
PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION
Do you approve of the adoption of an amendment to the constitution summarized below, which was approved by the General Court in a joint session of the two branches held July 2, 1969, received 204 votes in the affirmative and 49 in the negative, and in a joint session of the two branches held May 12, 1971, received 245 votes in the affirmative and 20 in the negative?

SUMMARY
The proposed amendment would authorize, but not require, the Legislature to modify the Massachusetts income tax laws by the use of graduated rates instead of the present flat or uniform rates. The Legislature could do this in any one of three ways:
1. Apply a uniform rate or percentage to an individual's federal income tax liability, or
2. Apply graduated rates to an individual's federal taxable income; or
3. Apply graduated rates to income determined to be taxable under Massachusetts law
The Legislature would also be authorized to provide for reasonable exemptions, deductions and abatements and make the definition of any term used in the state tax law automatically the same as it is under Federal Law

YES 19,446 NO 17,216

QUESTION NO. 7
PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION
Do you approve of an amendment to the constitution summarized below, which was approved by the General Court in a joint session of the two branches held June 18, 1969, received 198 votes in the affirmative and 63 in the negative, and in a joint session of the two branches held May 12, 1971, received 231 votes in the affirmative and 31 in the negative?

SUMMARY
The proposed amendment would require that all judges must retire upon reaching seventy years of age

YES 27,788 NO 8,499

QUESTION NO. 8
Do you approve of an act passed by the general court in the year nineteen hundred and seventy two, entitled "An Act lowering to eighteen years the age requirement of a person licensed to sell or allowed to purchase alcoholic beverages?"

YES 22,234 NO 13,818

QUESTION NO. 9
"Shall the voluntary recitation of prayer be authorized in the public schools of the commonwealth?"

YES 24,577 NO 12,511

QUESTION NO. 10
"Shall the Representative from this district be instructed to vote for repeal of the abortion law of the Commonwealth?"

YES 23,431 NO 13,428

QUESTION NO 11
"Shall the Representative from this district be instructed to vote to approve the passage of a constitutional amendment reducing the size of the Massachusetts House of Representatives from 240 members to 160 members?"

YES 9,424 NO 3,729

Recreation Department

Offers Activities for All Ages

by Paul G. Cowles,
Superintendent of Recreation

During 1972, the Recreation Department continued its programs serving Cambridge citizens of all ages. Skating areas were maintained (weather permitting) at Glacken, Rindge, Common, Donnelly, Sennott and Burns. In general this was a poor winter for ice skating, with a total of only 19 skating days recorded for the entire skating season.

The department had 12 hours a week ice time at the M.D.C. Gore Street Rink. 450 young boys took part in a hockey program that included instructions and league play. A banquet was held on April 3rd for the boys and their parents. The fourth annual Skate Swap was held on the two Saturdays before Christmas. The event proved to be a success.

SENIOR CITIZENS

The Cambridge Senior Citizens continued to have a popular and active program. Approximately 50 senior citizens took part in the Senior Bowling League each Tuesday morning at the Austin St. alleys.

The Senior Citizens annual outing was held on July 12th at Kingsley Park. 350 Seniors were in attendance.

Each club had many special events including cards, beano, parties, movies, ceramics, speakers, refreshments, music, etc.

One of the favorite activities of the Seniors are their many trips. During 1972, the Recreation Department sponsored fourteen (14) day trips for the Senior Citizens. In addition, the Recreation Department, in cooperation with a travel agency, sponsored senior citizen trips to Montreal and Bermuda.

TEEN CENTERS

The six Teen centers experienced a very busy and successful year. They continued to operate every Monday through Thursday from 7:00-10:00 P.M. and on Friday and Saturday from 7:00-11:00 P.M. During the summer these teen centers were open seven days a week.

This program continued to be a popular one with an average attendance of 50 teens per center per night. Each center is equipped with pool and bumper pool tables, T.V., Ping Pong, Juke Box, Card tables and table games. In addition, a staff of three or more persons is on hand every night at every center.

The director, staff, and teens at the Rindge Teen Center are to be congratulated on the home-made movie "The Werewolf". This was produced by the teens and staff, and the premier showing on March 22nd at the M.E. Fitzgerald School auditorium had a "Standing Room Only" attendance.

Numerous trips and special events were sponsored by the teen centers throughout the year.

SWIMMING

The total income for the War Memorial Building was $9,153.20. Swimming was enjoyed at the War Memorial Pool the year round. During the summer the Gold Star Pool was opened for a ten week period, and the Portable pool opened for an eight week period. Hundreds of adults and youngsters made use of these facilities.

Many "Learn to Swim" programs, Lifesaving, and other related classes were conducted at the three pools.

The annual City Swim Meet was held on August 2nd, and this was the highlight of a successful summer for the three pools.

ATHLETICS

The Fresh Pond Golf Course was opened for play April 5th and the course did not close until Sunday, December 3rd. The record-setting rain fall during the entire year caused receipts to be lower than the previous year. The total receipts were $6[illegible]666.00 for the year. A very successful "Member-Guest" tournament was conducted the week-end of October 14th and 15th.

During the Spring and Summer of 1972, the Recreation Department provided League play for 66 softball teams. A new weekend league was organized during the season to accommodate the overflow of teams.

To relieve the shortage of umpires in the Little League and the Softball leagues an umpires clinic was held in the early spring. Additions were made to each league through the efforts of this clinic.

The Little Leagues, Babe Ruth and Pop Warner leagues, in baseball and football, all operated again this year. The Recreation Department worked in close cooperation with each group.

Once again the Recreation Department administered the Federally supported Recreation Support Program which was in the amount of $37,770.00. Michael Costello was directly in charge of this program, and his records show that 9,244 young people, ages 8-12, benefited from this program.

RECREATION COMMISSION

Recreation Commission members are: Edward F. DeLuca, Chairman; John W. Brooks, Vice-Chairman; Louis F. Agneta, John H. Etter, Miss Rose O'Rourke, Edward J. Stewart, James F. Whalen and Mrs. Theresa G. O'Connor, Secretary.

Photography by Ed Pacheco, art work and layout by Eva Gemmill, copy and coordination by Ned Handy and Nancy Woods.

Cambridge Vital Statistics

BY PAUL E. HEALY CITY CLERK

CITY CLERK'S REPORT	1971	1972
Cambridge Residents - Births in Cambridge	696	592
Non-Residents - Births in Cambridge	1,515	1,405
Cambridge Residents - Births Outside Cambridge	566	451
Intentions of Marriages Filed	1,321	1,351
Marriages Recorded	1,587	1,605
Deaths Recorded	1,743	1,786
Delayed Returns of Births Recorded	28	18
Affidavits of Correction of Births Recorded	273	288
Instruments Recorded	2,551	3,668

REVENUE RECEIVED

LICENSES AND FEES	
Sporting Licenses	$11,826.28
Dog Licenses	6,260.45
Marriage Licenses	3,140.00
Slaughter House License	------
Sporting Fees	467.10
Dog Fees	715.40
Duplicate Dog Tags	2.40
Certified Copies	13,899.67
Archery Stamps	35.00
Archery Fees	1.00
Sale of Zoning Ordinances	458.00
Transfer of Dog Licenses	1.25
RECORDING FEES	
Mortgages, etc.	7,628.54
Married Women's Cert.	1.00
Business Certificates	362.00
Business Certificate Withdrawals	9.50
Physicians Certificate	1.50
Zoning Amendments	250.00
TOTAL	$45,059.09



Senior Citizens' Drop-In Center Langley. One of Recreation Department's many successful programs.

License Commission

by John R. Sennott, Jr., Chairman

The Cambridge License Commission is responsible for issuing practically all city licenses except marriage, hunting, dog, and fishing licenses. A police inspector is attached to the office and it is his responsibility to interview and screen all taxi-cab applications for drivers and owners. He also inspects all establishments selling alcoholic beverages on a periodic and at least an annual basis.

The office issues 36 various categories of license, mainly including alcoholic beverage sales; common victualer's; taxi cab owners and drivers; lodging houses; open air parking; garage, gasoline, and inflamable registrations; identification cards; and entertainment licenses. Total receipts for 1972 were $385,728.

Electrical Department

by WILLIAM H. CROCKER
CITY ELECTRICIAN

The Electrical Department in 1972 continued to install new lighting in several schools with special attention to the gymnasium of the Roberts School. Street re-lighting continued as usual with an additional 300 units being replaced with new mercury vapor lighting. The exterior of several city buildings was also lighted. We continue our updating of Police Headquarters and several fire houses as part of our continued modernization plan.

The Fire Alarm Division replaced anproximately 7000 feet of overhead and underground cable. Approximately 220 feet of new cable was installed. Twenty seven out-dated Fire Alarm boxes were replaced by modern three-fold boxes, including three for the new schools that were opened in 1972. This Department also worked with private concerns and developers to help them in the installation of Fire Alarm systems that will be connected directly to the Fire Alarm office.

ALARMS FOR 1972

Boxes Received	1206
Boxes from Stills	823
Stills	4417
A.D.T.	53
Calls	37
General Alarm	0
Instant Alarms	0
Arlington	3
Belmont	6
Boston	14
Watertown	8
Somerville	209
Cambridge multiples	19
Mutual multiples	20
Mutual Cover	16



EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBERS

Fire····876-5800
Police···864-1212
Hospital·354-2020
Or Dial OPERATOR.

Ambulance·····876-9800
Water·····864-5300
Poison Information·232-2120

Gas-Electric·····868-7700
Cambridge Rescue·876-0125
Cambridge Hot Line 876-7528

STAY CALM--OTHERWISE YOU MAY CAUSE A DELAY